INSURANCE.
Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.
Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO 5-- BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 7 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		vessels	
12 Jan.	Rajputana ..	will	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..	now	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	direct	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	from	11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	Bombay	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	without	16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..	transhipment	16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,003
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st May.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

*. On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
*8th Jan.	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan,
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.*

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
7th Jan.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th "	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.
11th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	8 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 "
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10490	....	@3 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brainfag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

COTTON MARKET
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 3-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place. WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Where Quality Counts

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc.,Etc.

They Specify KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,73,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For detail apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000
BONUS—(1927)
Rs 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.
Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please writ to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies for the Quinquennium.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—
AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.
JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—10 Clerks for Railway and other Departments. Apply with two annas Stamp to Manager SINCERO, Delhi.
A R1359.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG-MAN with long office experience desires employment for 2 hours a day. Can work in any Capacity. Please write Box No. 2217 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1370.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

MICROSCOPES, big and small, also accessories, slides, objectives, etc. available cheap. Write, JAFFERALLY & SONS, Jail Road, North, Bombay 9.
T R1371

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO., Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R1368

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of waterpipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1348

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders at their 10th Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 27th of December, 1928, a dividend on Preference Shares for 3 years ending 30th June, 1928, at the rate of 6-1/2 per cent per annum free of income tax is sanctioned and the same will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1929, at the registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except on Sundays and holidays and on Saturdays till 1 p.m. Dividend warrants will be posted at the registered address to those Shareholders whose names appear on 21st December, 1928, in the books of the company.

Any change of address should be notified to the company at once.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
31595

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following steamers, for breaking up purposes:—

S. S. "JUBA", Gross Tonnage 506.21
S. S. "AMBALIKA", Gross Tonnage 74.87

The above are lying in the stream off Mazagon and can be inspected any day between the hours of 10-0 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. (S. T.)

Intending purchasers should communicate with the Superintending Engineer, Patent Slip, Mazagon, who will arrange to have a launch to take them out to the above vessels for inspection.

Sealed tenders, to be addressed to The Chairman, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., care of Messrs Killick Nixon & Co., Home street, Fort, Bombay, should be delivered not later than noon (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 19th January 1929.

The Chairman does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1928.
31596

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th January, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY MORNING, the 10th January, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay 22nd December 1928.
31549

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STEELWORK FOR 30 FT. GIRDERS IN JUBBULPORE YARD.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1929, for the supply of above noted steelwork.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for 30 ft. girders in Jubbulpore Yard."

3. The tender form, with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10|- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agents, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 4th January, 1929.
13599

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for constructing Tulsi Pipe Line Road at the junction of Mahim Station Road will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 15th day of January, 1929.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th January, 1929.
31597.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-ROOFING LOCO SHOPS AT PAREL.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for work in the Loco shops at Parel namely removing existing glazing, supplying and fixing new purlins, altering existing purlins, supplying and fixing patent glazing of approved pattern. The total area of the glazing is about 42,000 sq. ft.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10|- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for glazing North Lights Loco Shops at Parel." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenderers may visit the site of the work should they wish to do so to see what is required.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1929.

5. The result of the tender will be published in "The Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 4th January, 1929.
31592

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1927.

HORMUSJI SORABJI MISTRY ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated the 1st day of February, 1928, and the Judge's Order dated 16th November, 1928, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of lands or grounds with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mauje Panchpakhadi, Kasba Thana, Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and entered in the village revenue book and the records of the right of the village of Panchapakhadi as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pardi No.	Plot No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment
590	105	0	0	0-25-3/4	Rs. 2-8-0
2277	0	1	0	0-13-3/4	Rs. 0-8-0
				0-39-1/2	Rs. 3-0-0

and all which land is bounded on or towards the East by the land of Miya Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Robeni, on or towards the West by the Public Road beyond that by the property of Samsel Moosa on or towards the South by the Wada of Samsel Moosa, on or towards the North by the Water-course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. G. B. PANDYA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31482

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sha VELJI LAKHAMSEY, VIRJI PUNJA and VIJPAR PUNJA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest against in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, Mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80-82, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing an area of 599 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 31 of the Sopari Baug Estate of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay bounded on the North-east by plot No. 30 of the said estate leased to Kanji Doongersey on the South-east by land of the Board laid out as a service passage on the South-west by plot No. 32 of the said estate leased to Haji Essa Haji Haroon and on the North-west by Sopari Baug Road which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing Survey No. 3|2569 and Cadastral Survey No. 164A|74 Parel Sewree Division, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 587(3), Street No. 6.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1929.

KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31600

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2451 of 1928.

FEROZE FAREDOON DABOO, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, doing business as Shroff, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Waman Harischandra Haldanker, the 1st defendant residing at Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

(1) WAMAN HARISCHANDRA HALDANKER, (2) ANANDRAO WAMAN HALDANKER, (3) MAHADEV WAMAN HALDANKER, defendants Nos. 2 and 3 being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, (4) KASINATH ANNAJI HALDANKER, (5) GOVIND ANNAJI HALDANKER, (6) VENUBAI, widow of Annaji Krishnaji Haldanker, (7) PARSHRAM KASINATH HALDANKER, (8) RAMRAO KASINATH HALDANKER, (9) SHANTARAM KASINATH HALDANKER, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem, (10) DATTATRAYA GOVIND HALDANKER, (11) CHANDRAKANT GOVIND HALDANKER, defendants 10 and 11 minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, (12) SADANAND PARSHRAM HALDANKER, (13) VASANT PARSHRAM HALDANKER, defendants 12 and 13 minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (14) VITHAL DEOJI KANGOOT-KAR, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at [illegible] outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of Waman Harischandra Haldanker,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangneker in Chambers on the 23rd day of November, 1928, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the abovenamed plaintiff has been given liberty to institute the suit on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Waman Harischandra Haldanker, the 1st defendant abovenamed, and the above suit has been accordingly instituted in the High Court in which the plaintiff prays for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the consent decree in suit No. 1071 of 1928 is null and void and does not affect the right of the plaintiff and the other creditors of the 1st defendant to proceed against the share of the branch of the 1st defendant in the joint family property for the satisfaction of their debts.

(b) That if necessary the said decree may be set aside either wholly or so far as it affects the right of the plaintiff and the other creditors of the 1st defendant to proceed against the share of the branch of the 1st defendant in the joint family property or the value thereof.

(c) That it may be declared that the plaintiff and the other creditors of the 1st defendant are entitled to have their debts satisfied out of the share of the branch of the 1st defendant in the joint family property or the value thereof.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit defendants 1, 2 and 3 may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from disposing of or alienating their share in the joint family property or the value thereof.

(Da) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit defendants Nos. 4 to 13 may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from disposing of or alienating the undivided 1|3 share, right, title and interest of the defendants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 abovenamed purported to have been released by the Consent Decree passed in suit No. 1071 of 1928 in the joint family properties or the value thereof.

(e) That the defendants 1 to 13 or some of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

(f) And that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 28th day of January, 1929.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1928.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.

The 22nd day of December, 1928.
RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
31581

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO. (LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, PAREL, KNOWN AS THE GLOBE MILLS.

Under instructions received from the Official Liquidators of the Globe Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (In Liquidation) and in exercise of the powers granted to them by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will offer for sale by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) TUESDAY, the 8th Jan. 1929, at their rooms 120 Apollo Street, Bombay at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)., the undermentioned property in one lot, unless sold by private treaty by that date:—

LAND: All that piece or parcel of Feras Freehold New Salt Batty Land or Ground situated at Mingut Mandly at De Lisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 55,696 square yards or thereabouts.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situated at Mingut Mandly at De Lisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 278.4 square yards or thereabouts.

BUILDINGS: Consisting of two main blocks, a three storeyed structure and a large weaving shed together with a number of out-buildings all substantially built and maintained in an excellent state of repair.

PLANT: Comprising 29,000 spindles and 792 Looms with a full compliment of AUXILIARY Machinery, including 5 motors, 2 transformers, 2.7 bowl calendars, full system of humidifiers and sprinklers, dyeing plant, tools, appliances etc.

ALSO AS A SEPARATE LOT:—

The whole of the stocks of Cotton and Yarn in Process.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Official Liquidators, C/O Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MANGALORE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. P. B. Press and Co. (Gwalior) Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1—All that piece of leasehold land together with all messuages, buildings and other erections built and erected thereon situate at Mangalore street, Fort admeasuring about 223 sq. yards bearing Collector's No. 8480, New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 1180 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2697, street Nos. 26, 28 Mangalore Street and bounded on the North by vacant ground in the possession of Bombay Port Trust, on the South by Mangalore Street, on the East by vacant ground in the possession of the Bombay Port Trust, and on the West by vacant ground in the possession of the Bombay Port Trust.

On the same day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2—All that piece of leasehold land together with all messuages, buildings and other erections built and erected thereon situate at Mangalore Street Fort admeasuring about 366 sq. yards bearing Collector's No. 8480, New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 11 79 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2694 to 2696, street Nos. 30, 32 Mangalore Street and bounded on the North by vacant ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, on the South by Mangalore Street, on the East by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the West by vacant ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidators or to be undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

PRESENTS

HAY FEVER

A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The World's Sweetheart—and everybody's Best

MARY PICKFORD

In her Latest and Best

MY BEST GIRL

A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS.

A Symphony of Laughter. Adventure and Thrilling Suspense but its theme—the Quivering background of a Cello Melody is—Love!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MATINEE LADIES

with

MAY MCAVOY, MALCOLM MCGREGOR & HEDDA HOPPER.

THE ROMANCE OF A CIGARETTE GIRL AND A DANCING FOOL.

A NEW MELODRAMATIC Farce in 8 Reels

"NECK OR NOTHING"

featuring

HARRY PEEL

Thrill after Thrill speeds deliriously through every minute of this breath-taking burlesque, leaving one limp with alternate laughter and astonishment!

Also the Viceroy's Cup Race.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD)

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE 40687 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

COOK — EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Bombay Agents:

Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.

Girgaum Back Road.

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO. Publishers, MADRAS.

Rid Yourself of Uric Acid!

If your kidneys are weak, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is dangerous to neglect warnings such as backache, urinary disorder, bladder irregularities, rheumatic twinges, stiff, swollen joints, gravel or sediment in the urine, sciatica and lumbago pains, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

Your obvious course is to strengthen and tone the kidneys whilst there is time. Don't wait another day! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special kidney medicine that is famous for successfully relieving rheumatism and other serious results of kidney weakness. Thousands of grateful men and women vouch for Doan's Pills. Ask your neighbour.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 5.
March	19.80 —.06
May	19.82 —.05
July	19.46 —.06
October	19.19 —.01
December	19.07 —.02
Middling Spot	20.00 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Jan. 5.
January	19.12 —.03
March	19.14 —.06
Middling Spot	18.92 —.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Jan. 5. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	34000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	34000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9-2-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Quoted.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17-15 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-5 Jan-Feb Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£19 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
£18-5 April-May Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-6-3 Jan-Feb Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-17-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
27|9 Feb-April Delivery Buyers.
28|1-1|2 May-Aug Delivery Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 5.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe—
42 Jan Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo—
41|6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
45 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No Offerings.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 5.
Scinde Fully Good	7.20 —.10
Scinde Fine	7.45 —.10
Scinde Superfine	7.70 —.10
Bengal Good	6.95 —.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.20 —.10
Bengal Fine	7.45 —.10
Oomra Good	7.55 —.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.85 —.10
Oomra Fine	8.15 —.10
Broach Fully Good	8.65 —.10
Broach Fine	8.90 —.10
Broach Superfine	9.15 —.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 5.
January	18.45 plus .01
February	18.45 plus .01
March	18.70 plus .01
April	18.70 plus .01
May	18.86 plus .02
June	18.82 plus .02
July	18.92 plus .02
August	18.92 plus .02
September	18.92 plus .02
October	18.85 plus .02
November	18.87 plus .02
December	18.87 plus .02
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	19.00 plus .20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 5. Opening	Closing
January	10.14	10.21 plus .03
February		10.22 plus .04
March	10.19	10.26 plus .03
April		10.28 plus .03
May	10.24	10.31 plus .03
June		10.27 plus .03
July	10.21	10.27 plus .02
August		10.20 plus .02
September		10.14 unchgd
October	10.04	10.08 unchgd
November		10.03 unchgd
December		10.03 unchgd
January		10.02 unchgd
Middling Spot		10.43 —.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 5. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	30

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 5.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3|8
Forward	26-7|16

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 5.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275
Banks Selling T T. 274 1/2
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126
Banks Buying 60 days 122

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85-1/4 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-3/4 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 23/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/4 4th inst £4-4-11-1/4 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 26 5/16 4th inst. 26 5/16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 26-3/8 4th inst. 26-3/8 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1/2 4th inst. 57-3/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 11/32 p.c. 4th inst. 4 11/32 p.c. 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-3/8 p.c. 4th inst. 4-3/8 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos. 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos. 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 4-1/2 per cent.
Three and 6 Months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 5.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1|4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Jan-March per cwt 12|6
July-Sept per cwt 12|4-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan-March per cwt 12|7-1|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan-March per cwt 12|8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 0|8-3|4 Sellers

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 5.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 3|8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3|4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-7|8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	29.73
T T Milan on London	92.64
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.10
T T London on Prague	163.87

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 5.

Demand Bills 484.75

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confessed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.
This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
313, Hornby Road, Fort . . . . . BOMBAY.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

"A THREE-RING CIRCUS"

Stock Speculation Mania in America

WALL STREET COMES IN FOR LOT OF DISCUSSION IN PRESS

It is a Three-Ring Circus rather than a real stock-market down there at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York, editors throughout the country are now convinced. Such phrases as "speculative orgy," "speculation run wild," "gambling of the wildest description," "a spree in skyrocketing stocks," are common. It seems perfectly obvious to the Boston "Herald" that "we are in the greatest of all speculative eras" Speculative America's acquisitive mania, says one financial news-writer, has swamped Wall Street's new high-speed ticker system has shoved up prices for seats on the Exchange to $550,000, and has broken records for daily stock sales until nearly seven million shares were traded in one day, and more than thirty million during the week before Thanksgiving. The Dallas "News" says—and we find no one to dispute it—that "the big reason why the stock-market is boiling is because Main Street is trading in Wall Street." The public that is in this market is "no parochial group," observes the Newark "News": "The Western, Southern, Northwest, and Pacific coast wire-houses are pouring their orders into New York." As the Boston "Post" describes this avalanche of buying.

THE COMMON TALK.

"People in all walks of life throughout the country are engaged in it. A tremendous number of women speculators are known to have their finger in the pie. Many persons of modest means are rushing in. Talk about the stock market is common everywhere. Street-car conversation is all about it. In the restaurant the topic of food is subordinated to the prospects of A. B. C. or X. Y. Z. Even on the sidewalks of every large city you catch fragments of the same kind of talk."

No speculative movement in history "ever occupied the attention of as large a proportion of a nation's people as the present one," writes Charles F. Speare for the Consolidated Press. And, says Mr. Harvey Anderson, of the same press association, "when large numbers of people get the speculation mania, it has to run its course, just like the dancing disease of the Middle Ages, which set whole nations gyrating at once." In this case, writes Herbert Kaufman in one of his editorials for the New York "Daily Mirror," "Wall Street is a mirror of national confidence":

"The prevailing bull market is just America's bet that she won't stop expanding, that big ideas aren't petering out, that ambition isn't tiring in the wing, that to-morrow is twitching with growth pains. Graph hounds, chart wavers and statistic quoters may shout their pens hoarse with countrary sentiment—financial Jeremiahs may rave of days of doom, but these minority reports are drowned by hurrahing ticker tape and the swish of skyrocketing securities.

"We're gambling on continued prosperity, full employment and undiminished spending capacity—on freight loadings automobile output, radio expansion—on aviation development, crop yields, beet prices—on mail-order sales and sound retailing."

"With election out of the way, with uncertainty at an end for four years, with the Republican Administration in the capable hands of Mr. Hoover for the coming four years," it seems to the Schenectady "Union-Star" that "there is every reason for the trading exuberance of which the stock-market is the barometer." "Dismissing for a moment the immediate course of prices and trading volume," "The Wall Street Journal" thinks "it must be recognized that there are many underlying reasons why the size of the market should be many times what it was a decade ago.":

EXPANSION OF SMALL UNDERTAKINGS.

"Hardly another like period in the history of the country has witnessed as great a movement of business from the individual and partnership form into corporate organization. In addition, there has been the familiar but still hardly appreciated expansion in the size of hundreds of thousands of relatively or formerly small undertakings, both through amalgamation and internal growth. Ten years ago the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of some hundreds of issues now there would have been rightly regarded as out of the question. The New York financial community, and indeed the country at large, is to-day familiar with the affairs of remote undertakings which were not known by name outside their own communities a few years back.

"With all due allowance for the 'psychology' of the present market, and with no apologies for its probable temporary excesses which will in due course be checked, it must be recognized that the form of business organization which the country as a whole has chosen calls for large volume of stock transactions as a permanent thing. So far as speculation is concerned, it must also be recognized that stocks have largely taken the place of commodities, in which every crossroads storekpeer was almost necessarily a speculator less than a generation ago. The alternate hoarding of merchandise against an expected advance in prices and its forced liquidation in the face of declining values has largely passed out of business methods. To a certain extent the stock market has taken the place of that flywheel on the business machine."

WORRIED EDITORIAL HEADS.

"But with all the optimism there is a vast deal of worried editorial headshaking about the present speculative mania which has been driving prices of common stocks away above levels which financial authorities thought too high six months ago. The stock-market commentator of the New York "Times" is convinced that "the stock speculation has reached an exceedingly dangerous stage." A writer on the market page of the same New York newspaper thoughtfully reflects that "the motivating principle in this speculation seems similar in most respects to what governed the land boom in Florida—the payment of any price because some one else is going to pay more." Out in Colorado the Denver "Post" says "the stock-market is like a poker game. All the players can't be winners." And after all, says the Democratic Dallas "News," "Mr. Hoover isn't Santa Claus," and "the millennium hasn't been patented by the Republicans." "In the emotions of the American people, and not in the business tide," declares the financial editor of the New York "Evening Post" lies the explanation for the advance in stock prices since election. And nothing could be surer, writes B. C. Forbes in his column on the New York "American's" financial page, than that this marking up of stock quotations "will some day end." And so, in the Middle West, the South Bend "Tribune" tells its readers. "One thing is certain, declines are coming and thousands of small speculators are going to lose." If history repeats itself in the world of speculation, predicts the Raleigh "News and Observer," "many people will be ruined by the present fury, while a comparatively few will become rich." There can be no doubt, agrees the Washington "Post" "that thousands of buyers of stocks are in for serious losses." The commercial bankers of New York and many investment bankers, according to H. Parker Willis of the New York "Journal of Commerce," take the view that "conditions are in an extraordinarily overstrained situation and may break down at any moment." Editorially, "The Journal of Commerce" tries to think how this bull movement may come to an end: it may be from a change in credit policy started by the banks, the Federal Reserve system or Congress; it may start with banking or commercial failures; or it might be caused "by a growth on the part of the community of unwillingness to go on investing in securities which produce only 3 per cent. or so."

WHO BUYS THE STOCK.

Who have been buying all these stocks This answer is given in the columns of the New York "Times:"

"First and most important, the general public is buying, the speculator who orders ten to 500 shares, attracted to the market by the rising prices. Brokers' wires have spread to every corner of the country during the last year or so. It is a crossroads town indeed which does not have its brokerage office. These orders, in the aggregate, have come in by the millions, mainly from persons who are buying stock with the expectation of selling them to some one else at a higher price, and not with the idea of keeping them permanently. The professional speculators, of course, are cutting a big figure in the market at present."

A new public has been back of this last post-election buying move, notes Charles F. Speare of the Consolidated Press.

"The public that has the bit in its teeth to-day is bolder and operates with greater recklessness than that of last spring. It represents a different geographical area. For the first time the West rather than the East is in command of the market."—("The Literary Digest.")

Patna.—The Associated Press understands that the Raja of Kanika will succeed the Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon as a member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council.—A. P.

London's best books by London's best Authors
FREE with London's best cigarettes
NEW NOVELS
-here are 12-there are many others
All modern books—by famous authors, a veritable feast of delight to lovers of a good story—and they are free to lovers of a good cigarette. Smoke PASSING SHOW, and you can have free—post free and duty free—any one of these engrossing yarns for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets.
There is a wide selection from which to choose—many of your favourite authors are sure to be among them. Smoke PASSING SHOW cigarettes and get a library of modern fiction, FREE!
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
Golden in Colour-Golden in Quality
A FULL LIST OF BOOKS FROM WHICH YOU CAN CHOOSE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION
POST FREE! DUTY FREE! DIRECT FROM LONDON
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.
139 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

That Ulcerated Leg
will heal up when the blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"My Leg is now well."
Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."
Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism
Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Bango.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 8.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

Garden Party at Government House, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

The College Day this year will be celebrated on Wednesday, (16th inst.), when His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Frederic Huge Sykes, Governor of Bombay will preside and Lady Sykes distribute prizes.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S.T.C. Examination will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall from Tuesday 8th January at 6 p.m. All teachers are invited.

PRAWACHAN ON BHAGWAT GITA.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile-Parle Sanskrit Pathashala a public Prawachan on Bhagwat Gita will be delivered in Gorwal Bramhaniwas to-day (Monday) at 9-30 P.M., by Shastri Manishankar Kalyanji Dave.

LANTERN LECTURE AT LADWADI.

Under the auspices of Lad Yuwak Mandal, Mr. P. R. Mule, the Propaganda Officer of the Co-operative Institute will deliver a Magic Lantern Lecture on "Co-operative Thrift" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 P.M. at Ladwadi, C. P. Tank.

GEETA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shastri Shree Narhari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Geeta Pathshala fame will give Geeta Pravachan to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga G.I.P. Railway station. Separate arrangements are kept for ladies.

ANNIVERSARY OF B. B. J. KERKAR

The Anniversary of Baxi Bahadar Jivabadada Kerkar will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) when Mr. Ganpatrao V. Lad and Mr. V. S. Sukhtankar will speak on the life of the late Buxi Bahadar.

TRAINING CLASSES FOR THE SOCIAL WORKERS.

Number of special lectures on different Social subjects, will be arranged under the auspices of the Social Purity League Those who wish to join, please write to: Hon. Secretary, Social Purity League, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. and to write full name and address on the application, and send one anna in stamp for the reply.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey in the course of a manifesto putting forward his candidature for one of the seats of F. Ward of of the Bombay Municipality, says:—

"The interest of the rate payers of F. Ward and a desire to secure all possible amenities for the welfare of the Residents of the Ward have always been my one sole object in standing as a candidate for the ensuing elections."

BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary General Meeting of the Members of our Association held on the 21st December 1928 was postponed for want of quoram: and the same will now meet on Saturday (the 12th inst.) at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the rooms of the Association. Members are therefore requested to attend the same without fail.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

It has been decided to make a complete Directory of the students and Professors of the Bombay National College. All interested therefore are requested to send in their detailed information with their present address, the place of occupation, along their personal experience to-date in the national service, to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay National College Union, Atmaram Bowa's Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Bombay, 2.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt A.F.I. will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 P. M (S.T.):—1. March Dunedin. Alford. 2. Overture. My old stables jacket Bilton. 3. Valse Verschmahte liebe. Lincke. 4. Selection. The show boat. Kern. 5. Valsette Wood nymphs Eric Coates. 6. Selection. A runaway girl. Monckton. 7. Gems from the operetta Frau Luns. Paul Lincke. 8. Intermezzo Adios Owens.

SOCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A special general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) in the office of the Institute, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building "Temple of Co-operation" 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay to consider the question of desirability of having a Divisional Institute in Bombay.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Professor C. N. Vakil will deliver a series of four public lectures on "World Commercial Policy and India, since the Peace," in the Lecture Hall, South Wing, University Buildings. The lectures will be delivered on Saturdays at 6 P.M., beginning with Saturday, (12th inst.). The subjects of the lectures will be:—(1) Commercial Basis of Modern Civilisation (2). The Economic Domination of America. (3) The Triumph of Protection in British Commercial Policy. (4) The Indian Problem.

BOMBAY URCHIN FOUND AT RANCHI STATION

Mr. K. V. Row, the Station Master of Ranchi writes under date January 3:—

A boy aged about 8 years named Ramachandra, son of Mr. Shrinivaa Iyengar, Typist, Bori Bunder who left Bombay in Christmas week was found on the Ranchi platform yesterday and is detained by the undersigned. Parents or relatives may take over charge of the boy.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRIZE COMPETITION.

Scheme. No. 73.

For Matric students of Bombay High School.

The above examination will be held on Sunday the 13th. January 1929 from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Elphinstone High School, Cruikeshank Road, Bombay.

2ND. DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

It has been decided by the Dadar Co-operative Institute to hold a second Dadar Co-operative Conference on 24th and 25th Feb. 1929, under the presidentship of Sjt. Ramdas Pantaloo. The Co-operators and the Co-operative Societies in the area are requested to send their subjects to be placed before the Conference on or before the 1st Jan. 1929. This is the second conference of its kind, and the undersigned begs all societies and individuals to support for the complete success of the Conference. Along with the Conference an Exhibition of crafts is to be arranged. Those desirous of sending their goods should apply before the 1st of Jan. 1929.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, Thursday (the 10th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Papers will be read on (1) "A Vahi or Register of the Deed of some of the Parsis at Broach and a Parsi Martyr mentioned in it" by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, and (2). "Notes on the Kath Decta worshipped by the Hindu Boatmen of Patna" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE AND PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

PEARL MILLS TRAGEDY

—:o:—

INQUEST OVER WEAVING MASTER'S MURDER

EYE-WITNESS'S EVIDENCE

A graphic account attending the death of Kaikushru Sorabji Davar, Assistant Weaving master of the Pearl Mills who was murdered by an excited mob of mill workers on Sunday last, was given at the adjourned inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday.

Mr. J. J. Mistry, Assistant Weaving-Master of the same mill who was a witness to the brutal assault, stated that at about 2-30 p.m. on Sunday (the 30th ulto.) he went to the Folding Department of the mill and there saw the deceased sitting at the table. Suddenly a mob of about 200 mill workers belonging to the Weaving Department rushed into the Folding Department shouting out "maro! maro!". The mob was armed with iron bars, pieces of timber and packing sticks. Noticing the angry crowd, witness went on one side and stood against the wall Davar took shelter behind a head of pieces of cloth. The men picked up production boards and flung them in the direction of Davar. The latter bent down when the men made a rush at him and assaulted him with the weapons in their hands. The mob then made a rush on the witness but some one from among them shouted in Hindustani "do not strike him". The crowd thereupon turned back, a portion of it went towards the Weaving Department and the rest headed towards the Manager's office. Witness went up to the deceased and saw him lying flat on his face bleeding from his mouth, nose and ears. He was unconscious. Later, witness took him to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Continuing, witness deposed that he had identified 21 of the assailants and would be able to identify more of the mob if they were placed before him. He identified the 21 persons the same day in the Mill when the police came there. He recognised three more persons on the 2nd instant. He had been seeing all these men in the mill for the last two years.

The inquest was adjourned to the 20th instant pending police investigations.

INTERESTING MUSIC PROGRAMME AT VILLE PARLE

PT. VIGHNESHWAR'S FINE PERFORMANCE ON VIOLIN

A very interesting programme of musical entertainment was gone through at Ville Parle on Sunday morning when Pt. Vighneshwar, a well-known musician of Bombay, gave some select performances on the violin. The violin is an instrument essentially meant for Western music, but Pt. Vighneshwar's wonderful skill in the movement of the bow and fingers brought out the finest strains of the soft Indian music and was very much appreciated by the audience.

A NEW WEEKLY FEATURE.

There are no places of amusement or entertainment at Ville Parle such as theatres or cinemas. It is, therefore, a dull, drab life for the residents many of whom have built their own houses and settled down there for the sake of the quiet and healthy atmosphere of a country life. But now, the dulness would be somewhat removed thanks to the efforts of some prominent men who have induced Binkarji Laxmanrao Chavan to hold a Sunday class in music every week. It is not yet a month since the class was started, and now it has developed into a small gathering of connoisseurs. After the music lessons are over, there is invariably a programme of singing or playing which goes on for a couple of hours. Those who have heard the popular programmes of Binkar Laxmanrao Chavan and has able assistant Pt. Vighneshwar on the Radio will understand readily what these Sunday meetings mean to the residents of Vilie Parle.

MR. TAIRSEE SEEKS ELECTION FROM C. WARD

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seeks re-election to the Municipal Corporation from "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward at the ensuing Municipal Elections.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FOR LADIES

The Industrial Classes in Sewing & Cutting conducted by the Mahila Mandal &Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) at Parel have been lately recognised by the Bombay Municipality for Municipal Service. The classes are held daily in the afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Ubhavadi, Parel. Besides graduated course in Sewing and Cutting there are various courses in Embroidery, Needle Work, Artifical Flower Making, etc. and instruction both in practice and theory is imparated achording to regular syllabus. The classes have reopened after the Xmas Holidays and students desirous of joining the same are requested to register their names at the Damodar Hall The classes are open to women of all castes and creeds.

INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES

—:o:—

MOVE FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

21 REPUBLICS SIGN TREATIES

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—Delegates of 21 Republics, who have been participating in the Pan-American Conference since December 10, signed multilateral treaties of arbitration and conciliation for the peaceful settlement of all future International differences in the Western Hemisphere. The Conference now stands adjourned.

This Conference was a continuation of the Havana Conference which broke down in February on the question of arbitration. The Argentine, however, did not participate in the Conference.—Reuter.

PARSI JOURNALIST DEAD

—:o:—

LATE MR. KAIKHASHRU M. MINOCHERHOMJI

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Kekhashru Maneckji Minocherhomji, the late Proprietor and Editor of the "Bombay Samachar" who died suddenly on Saturday night in Bombay from an attack of brain paralysis. His father, the late Mr. Maneckji Minocherhomji, was a great Parsi journalist who had made a name in the public life of Bombay as a straightforward publicist and an uncompromising critic of Government policy. He was also a keen student of foreign politics, and his leading articles on Afghan and Russian Wars were admired for the up-to-dateness of news and the unique knowledge of the writer. He was a great social reformer.

AN UNBEARABLE BURDEN.

Mr. Kaikhashru was his only son. No sooner did he graduate at the Bombay University than he joined his father's press and was trained as a writer by him, but unfortunately his father died very soon and the whole burden of conducting a big press fell on his young shoulders. Fortunately, Mr. Burorji N. Apayakhtyar, the present editor of the "Hindi Punch", who is closely related to Mr. Manockji's family, and whose office was also in the same press, came to his assistance which proved to him of inestimable value in trying to keep up the traditions of the paper, in which the experienced editorial staff, including Mr. Meherjibhai P. Madon and Mr. Phirozeshah Thanewala, also gave their invaluable quota. Later on, Mr. Kaikhashru changed the policy of his paper, as he did not agree with the views of the leaders of the Home Rule movement in India.

THE FALL.

This unfortunate departure from the traditional policy of the paper created quite a number of troubles and that led to the fall, in circulation as well as the prestige, of the paper, to such an extent that Mr. Kaikhashru decided to sell the whole concern which was purchased, in 1921, by Mr. Nowroji Hormasji Belgamwala the present proprietor, who breathed a new life into the dea-bones of the paper and in a short time he regained not only its lost circulation but its prestige as well.

Mr. Kaikhashru lost his first wife, who was the daughter of Mr. Fardunji Kanga, solicitor, about four years ago. He married a second time the daughter of late Mr. Framji Byramji Minwala, a couple of years ago.

HEAP OF "KUTCHRA" ON FIRE

TAR-INFECTED RUBBISH CAUSES ALARM

Dense clouds of smake issuing forth from the vicinity of Sewree, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, gave rise to a wild rumour that the Sewree Oil Installation was again on fire. The rumour ran riot causing great panic, and immediately the various fire brigades in the city were communicated with. The Byculla and the Dadar brigades proceeded to the scene and found that a huge heap of "kutchra" (refuse) had ignited and was burning furiously just under the Fatkatala Bridge near Sewri. They set the hoses working and the fire was brought under control in less than half an hour without any damage being done to either the bridge or the railway lines. Four or five slippers belonging to the G. I. P. Railway suffered some damage. It was subsequently learnt that the rubbish was infected with tar, a hightly combstible disinfectent, in order to prevent mosquitoes breeding.

H. E The Naval Commander-in-Chief paid an official visit to His Excellency The Governor at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay returned the visit of H. E. The Naval Commander-in-Chief on Saturday.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929.

How surprising it is to find that Americans are really poor, specially their womenfolk. To give a striking example, I understand that the only jewel which the "first lady"-elect of America possesses is her wedding ring—for ought I know, that too may be rolled gold. Now, to come to the real point, let us consider the case of our own women-folk—but I would rather not pursue the subject, lest I may be pursued myself.

* * * *

For, although I know that they have just decided in a body to give their attention to economics, I also know that they may change their minds, leave Patna for Bombay immediately and become extravagant in giving their opinion on the subject.

• • • •

It is safer to leave them alone. Absence of external provocation is, in the circumstances, most likely to keep them advancing along the new path.

* * * *

"I consider that the Indian women stand major operations well" says Doctor Edith Brown, the head of the Women's Medical college of Ludhiana. This may be true or may not be true also, considering that 90 p.c. have neither the facilities nor the money to go through even a minor operation.

• • • •

But there is one kind of operation—so 'major' as to be bordering on amputation —which, I know both Indian women and Indian men have so far stood very well.

• • • •

Indeed better than any body of people in the world. If you have any doubts go and ask Professor Sun-Dried Bureaucrat and Doctor Vested Interests de White and you will be convinced.

* * * *

They will further assure you that, to quote Doctor Brown, "one marvels often at their recovery from desperate conditions". Which, unfortunately, upsets their programme and is "so" annoying.

* * * *

I learn that G. B S., being a realist demands bigger and better stage kisses inspite of the discomforts resulting from kissing thickly grease-painted lips.

• • •

If he is not careful, the grease paint may frequently produce a permanent impression and figure more vividly than hitherto in courts of law.

* * * *

The dramatist's duty is to write plays and not to act as the prompter in "co-respondents".

* * * *

"My wife's tongue is never still. She talked her head off this morning".

"How relieved you must feel".

BLOCK PRINTING OF LINEN

Important Discoveries in Egypt

—:o:—

NEW LIGHT ON COTTON TRADE HISTORY

Two discoveries of some importance for the history of the cotton industry have just been made by Mr. Thomas Midgley, the curator of the Chadwick Museum, Bolton. One is of a skein of dyed cotton yarn dating from between A. D. 200 and 900, possibly the oldest surviving example of cotton spinning in existence. The other is an early and extremely interesting example of block printing on linen of about A.D. 800. Both have been found in Egypt. Linen printing was, of course, the precursor of calico printing.

The discovery of the yarn is of peculiar interest. It is well known that the Egyptians grew and used cotton, as the inhabitants of India had done from the earliest times. But among the immense quantity of textile fabrics which have been recovered from Egyptian tombs most of the examples found have been linen, which was obviously the ceremonial clothing. Few woollens have been found, and, according to a recent authority, "no cotton fabrics can be traced as having been found in Egyptian graves even as late as the end of the Roman period." (Lucas, Ancient Egyptian Materials, 1926).

The present discovery comes not from a tomb but from a town site, the Graeco-Roman town of Kom Aushin or Karanis, in the Fayoum, now being excavated for the University of Michigan. It is a site which contains the layers of several periods of civilsation, and the sections most recently excavated are of the Roman period, between about A.D. 200 and 300. Many thousands of examples of textile fabrics have been recovered, and are being examined and identified by Mr. Midgley. For the most part they are of wool and flax or of goat's hair. They show that while the ceremonial garments may have been of "fine linen" the ordinary wear of the people consisted in large part of woollen cloths and of cotton

The skein of cotton which has been found in this "town dump" is excellently spun and dyed a fine vivid crimson. Microscopical examination of the fibres suggests that the yarn was spun from a wild, uncultivated cotton, or at any rate that proper attention was not given to the gathering of the crop. Most of the fibres are in the condition of unripe cotton of the present day; others are almost solid cellulose, showing that the boll had been allowed to become over-ripe. They resemble closely examples of Indian uncultivated cotton, and the same characteristics have been found by Mr. Midgley in early Peruvian cotton fabrics of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

It is possible, of course, that the yarn was imported into Egypt from India, where cotton spinning and weaving are of much greater antiquity. But there is the evidence of Pliny the Elder (died A.D. 79) to the growing of cotton in Upper Egypt.

The piece of printed linen was found at Oxyrhynchus, the famous site which has yielded such rich results in papyri. In the opinion of the discoverer it can hardly be later than about A.D. 800, and, while possibly not the earliest example of the printer's art, is at any rate very early. It is considered by the South Kensington experts who have examined it to be probably of Indian origin. One side of the linen has clearly been "filled," or coated with albumen on the printing side. The border pattern was then applied by using a block about five inches square. This was printed in red. Leaf gold was then applied over the whole surface of the pattern and stuck to the cloth in all the interstices of the pattern, while the red pattern, which formed a "resist" stood out. The edge of the block, forms the middle of the palm tree.

The large stars were applied with another block, and also filled in with gold. The smaller emblems dotted over the print were put on in blue by small blocks. A row of them, surmounts the pinnacles of the main frieze design.

Block printing is, of course, of great antiquity in India, and it is quite possible that the linen might have been made there. There were considerable exports of all kinds of Indian textiles to the West in classical times. Indeed, until the eighteenth century, when European printers and cotton manufacturers had carried their arts to some degree of perfection, the finest goods still came from India.—"The Manchester Guardian"

FIRE AT MATUNGA

—:o:—

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 2000

A fire took place in a store yard at Matunga on Sunday afternoon opposite the Police Station. The materials being of an inflamatory nature like crude oil, wooden railway slippers and matchwood the fire spread quickly and it was not before an hour that the fire could be brought under control. Fire engines from Byculla, Dadar and Mahim rushed to the scene and assisted in putting out the fire. The loss is estimated at Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

FATAL BURNS

—:o:—

An eight-year old girl, Mariam, while warming herself near a fire on Saturday morning met with a fatal accident following extensive burns She died in the hospital the same night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner on Sunday.

CLERKS' UNION ATHLETIC TOURNMENT.

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union, Bombay, an Athletic Tournment will be held about the third week of January 1929. The Tournament will be open to all 'bona-fide' clerks residing in Bombay and its suburbs. The following will be the programme of events:—1. 5 Mile Walking Race. 2. 3-Mile Running Race. 3. 1-Mile Running Race. 4. 1/4-Mile Running Race. 5. 100 Yards Running Race. 6. High Jump. 7. Long Jump. 8. Putting-the-shot (16 lbs.) 9. Throwing the cricket ball. 10. 3-Legged Race. 11. Veterans' Race (above 40 years). 12. Slow cycling.

For particulars apply to: A Krishna Rao, Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Clerks' Union, Bombay, 22, Apollo St. Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF

RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

1929

Make your New Year happier by taking a

COMMERCE COURSE

At the

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,

and thus considerably better your future prospects in life.

BEST STAFF TRAINING RESULTS.

Free Prospectus on Application.

YUSUF BLDG., FORT, - - BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, **Bombay.**
Telephone No. **22,560.**

Use **Basel Mission Roofing Tiles**

RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street ..... Fort, Bombay.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

Manufacturers and Businessmen

Wishing to extend their business in Punjab and Delhi Provinces are invited to consult.

The
Continental Advertising Co.,
Anarkali, Lahore (India).

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

A presidential speech at an All-India Political Conference with an unrestricted sphere of activities is ordinarily expected to review the political situation during the year, to note progress or setback if any, to tackle special problems of the year, to suggest solutions of the principal problems and generally to point the way to the political advancement of the country. In short such an address is expected to be, and often is, thoroughly practical, of course using correct political theory in the solution of practical problems. One would likewise expect that a presidential address at the All-India Economic Conference should deal with the main practical economic problems of the country and suggest solutions thereof, using economic theory in the handling of these problems. Prof. Kale's address at the twelfth session of the Indian Economic Conference held at Mysore is not of this character. It is an academic, though learned, discourse on the progress of economic thought in the world ever since the birth of the science of Economics, and makes but occasional references to the study of Economics in India. It is possible, however, that the predominantly academic character of the address is due to the traditional policy and the composition of the Conference. It is equally possible that the address is meant less for the average educated Indian citizen interested in the economic problems of his country than for professors and other advanced students of "pure" Economics that attend the sessions of the Conference. For only such students will be interested, in the treatises from the land of the Teutons which are frequently referred to by Prof. Kale, in the shifting influence of the Classical school, the Romantic School, the Psychological and other Schools of economic thought, or in the works of many Continental Economists referred to by the Professor, such as Walras, Schmoller, Menger, the Webers, Brentano, Span, Dieni, Loria and Pareto, "to mention only a few names". The whole speech could well be a chapter in the present-day text books on Economics. But we are not sure it is the most suitable presidential speech at an Indian Economics Conference.

Prof. Kale has reason to deplore the paucity of advanced original economic literature produced in India. But while he dwells long over the contrast between this paucity and the abundance of output in other countries, he barely mentions some of the causes of India's lagging behind. He is quite right in attributing the poor progress of India to "the absence of initiative and power of any kind to mould things" and to "the serious draw-backs of our whole educational system and the inadequacy of the constitutional, the academic and financial provision made for higher studies by our Universities." We wish Prof. Kale had developed these points. Unless India has "the initiative and power to mould things", the power to determine and finance her own educational policy, it is idle to expect much independent original work in the economic or other spheres of thought. Another fact, which Prof. Kale has not adequately stressed, is the barrenness and the excessively theoretical character of the teaching of Economics in most of our colleges in a language which the under-graduates have ill mastered.

Prof. Kale does well to point out that "the history of economic thought in other countries suggests that when there is an intellectual upheaval and excitement and progress of surrounding social and political conditions and when there are urgent national problems to solve, thinking minds are driven to apply themselves to the discussion of economic questions and to impart their ideas to others." In other words the stimulus of actual current problems, economic social and political is needed to encourage independent investigation. But in Indian colleges, dominated by an alien Government such a stimulus is sadly lacking. And many professors and most students are content to revel in abstract fanciful theories based on other than Indian conditions. Even outside the colleges, Professor Kale says, "we have long played hide and seek with our problems." He rightly complains that the most important problem of the Indian peasant is dealt with piece-meal by the various departments of Government and adds: "It is hardly realised that no amount of research on crops, fertilisers and pure seed—things valuable in themselves—will improve the conditions of the peasantry until we study the ryot as a whole as well as in parts." How many professors and students of Indian Economies in our colleges take the trouble to study the real condition of the Indian peasant and to tackle his problem practically, as a whole or even in parts?

LIBRARIES.

The All-India Library Conference held at Calcutta had the honour of having as its Chairman of the Reception Committee no less a person than Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Dr. Tagore is one of the few persons who touch nothing which they do not adore. His speech on Libraries is both business-like and full of literary charm. And it seems there is no subject on which he cannot hang a pretty sermon. How many can pack more meaning in three consecutive sentences than the Poet does in the following: "Greed is one of the chief of man's internal enemies. Once he starts to gather and store, he becomes distracted with the obsession of number, and tends to overlook the purpose of his accumulating. Whether it be the gathering of money to fill his strong-room or the gathering of men to enlarge his particular sect, the spirit of accumulation sweeps him along on its current and its blind speed blurs the destination which was his object, his mind forgets that the value of any truth is not to be measured by its content of things." In this picturesque manner the Poet establishes the truth often lost sight of that the value of a library is to be judged less by its bigness than its quality and the actual use that is made of it.

A library as a feeder of the mind can be linked to the physical body which, if it is pure and well used, braces the mind but which, if misused or encumbered with dead or halfdead cells, can only poison the brain. Bad or useless books encumber a library and mislead the reader. Many books, as Ruskin said, are only books of the day, which have their use for the time being. But when the day is past, they should make room for books of the new day or fresh books for all time. Obsolete books are a nuisance and make doubly hard the hard problem of what to read. Roughly speaking, half the books in many of our public libraries can be usefully stacked in the lumber room or destroyed, specimens being transferred, if necessary, to the literary section of a Museum. Rigorously selected books have a better chance of being read by a larger number of persons. Dr. Tagore rightly expects the librarian to be something more than a clerk, to prime his library from time to time, to help in the selection of books, and above all to bring good books to the notice of the readers through brief descriptive guides to the books in his library. For want of such guides some of the best books in a library are used more by worms than readers.

WHAT ABOUT SOME WORK?

We have very great respect for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's loyalty to his ideal of Independence, but, we confess, we fail to appreciate, specially after the "moral victory" at Calcutta, his nervous anxiety which makes him start at little or no provocation. But this too would not be objectionable if it were just useless. The danger is that it will divert attention from the practical work that is before the nation now. If the idealists were to suspend—we dare not say end—their debate on the merits of their respective ideals and unite on the practical programme they would be mutually helping each other against the common opponent and this will be a positive good to the country. Otherwise they will cancel each other, the programme of work will remain a pious resolution, and so also will their ideals. The only party that will gain will be the bureaucracy. We urge the suspension of a useless controversy, because we find that the programme for the year is disagreeable to neither party. Why not work it first—and then talk? Meanwhile the ideals will take care of themselves.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

SUGGESTIONS TO BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN

(BY A NATIONALIST.)

The meeting held at Calcutta under Sjt. Sen Gupta's presidentship when Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Jawaharlal Nehru made strong appeals for capturing the municipalities and running them under party lines has serious lessons for our City which is called "Urbs Prima in Indis." How far this item of the Congress programme, ever since the Congress decided on it, has been worked by local Congressmen is a matter for serious introspection by all Nationalists. The peculiar feature of Bombay Congressmen has been their utter neglect of the local Congress organisation leaving it to all sorts of mediocre men to run it not on behalf of the Congress but on behalf of some clique or other. Our local Congress leaders have on the whole observed an attitude of utter indifference. Some of them have even gone to distant provinces to get into the A.I.C.C. Though some of them are in the local Council and in the Assembly and the Corporation, they have never cared to organise the Nationalist forces in the City and keep them ever ready for working out the Congrssss programme.

CORPORATION AND CONGRESS.

So far as the Corporation is concerned, after 1923 when owing to the ceaseless labours of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Nationalist for the last time entered the Corporation in a strong body, there has been no Congress Party worth mentioning. In 1926 the Party was reduced in strength solely because of the absence of a leader and organised propaganda. In the elections to take place on the 29th January, the Congress has nominated but a platry 20 candidates for a Corporation which has 76 elected seats. He will be a bold man who can predict that all these 20 candidates will be successful. We have barely three weeks for the polling day and yet no one in the City knows that the Congress is running candidates. There has been absolutely no propaganda on behalf of the candidates selected by the Congress Party and the candidates themselves seem to sleep in the fond hope that their very ticket will put them at the top of the polls. All this time the other non-Party candidates are doing their propaganda, scandalous and pernicious in certain cases, both for themselves and against the few Congress candidates. To add piquancy to the situation, most of the Nationalist candidates of the present Corporation are standing as independent candidates for the New Corporation. Is it due to their want of faith in the Congress or do they themselves feel that the Congress ticket is more a disadvantage than an advantage so far as the election is concerned?

WHOSE IS THE FAULT?

Who is responsible for such a state of affairs in the City? By all means, it is the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which is more a defunct organisation than a live one. It is a curious irony that the B.P.C.C. which has a habitation and resources which few other Provincial Committees can aspire to, possess is the most inactive body in the whole of India. There is not a single member in that Committee barring the absentee President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has any position in the public life of the City. Its meetings are scandalously conducted. Personal wranglings are the order of the day and yield place to national work. The only work that is being done is building of chawls and gymnasiums and so on. It is high time that the whole Committee is overhauled, log, stock and barrel. The present Committee has clearly proved its incapacity and worthlessness. The sooner it goes and makes room to others, the better for the City and for Congress work in the country.

The above remarks have particular

(Continued on page 8.)

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PEN-POTRAITS OF ECONOMISTS

(BY "SATYA-KANTHA.")

PROF. KALE.

An unassuming president but with Maharatta simplicity and stern pertinacity in holding his own, he is a typical Fergusson College man. Not revolutionary in principles and practice, he has no emotional economics of Dr. Radhakamal. A scholar like Prof. K. V. R. Aiyangar of Trivandrum (who according to Kale himself is one of "the cleverest persons he has seen") with greater reserve than Joshi (R. M.) more practical than Dr. Mathai, less fastidious than Prof. Subba Rao, he is the opportune President.

PROF. R. M. JOSHI.

A tall, slim figure, his nationalism slightly obscured by his hat and "boot" wear, very straight in talk, sprightly in conversation—especially on Birth Control—a good leader of a group of intellectuals, possessing grit and capacity to get and move on, he is the best organiser and fit to be secretary for over half a dozen years.

PROF. N. S. SUBBA RAO.

The local Secretary is next in order of importance. A tip-top fashionable person, his turban announcing the Mysore official grandeur, the D. P. I. of Mysore, is synonymous with business. No haziness, no obscuity in thought or deed, he stands for command or obedience, cannot tolerate indiscipline. Either in the arrangement of the delegates marching to their quarters, or in the preparation of the Conference literature, Subba Rao means perfect orderliness. In spite of the burden of official formalities, he reveals a genuine nature, an intensely practical outlook and, above all, is a social figure with bewitching manners.

PROF. SAHANI.

A smooth face, bespeaking courtesy and goodness to all, sharp in thinking and jovial even when in opposition, it is very hard to provoke or get provoked by him, stands for smooth improvement on progressive lines, is an acute thinker. His essay on the Excise problem and a scheme for Provincial and Imperial Finance adjustment is masterly.

PROF. B. B. MUKERJEE.

A tall figure talking and laughing with the innocence of a child, inoffensive, a match for debate, all polite, keenly observing men and things—one of the most intelligent delegates seen this time.

DR. PANT.

A rebel against caste—as he claims himself to be—a Brahmin with his thread cast off—a social revolutionary with strong views regarding social reform, a young figure, always quick and humorous, quick in retorts and happy to receive them too, good and analytical in his subject—one of the welcome figures in the Conference.

MR. S. V. AYYAR, (DACCA).

"Always in time" man amongst the delegates, from writing his essay to the Conference down to his being the first in the dining and lunch room, well read, always prepared to assault and be assaulted in discussion, a jovial figure in excursions—a Madrasi exported to Dacca.

MR. D. N. BANAJEE, (DACCA).

He is a Brahmin, to quote himself "at least by birth", intensely cosmopolitan shrewd and good in conversation and considerably accommodative, one of the rising economists of Dacca.

PROF. N. S. NARASINHAN, (TRIVENDRUM).

One of the handsome lean figures, good in his subject, sprightly and hot in debates, a fighter, sometimes overdoing it, one of the well-informed figures in the Conference camp. Always out for flooring his opponents, he had very soon captured the imagination of Prof. Karve.

PROF. D. T. KARVE.

A pretty face with a red Maharatta laced turban, moving always by the side of his Deccan Chief, very intelligent, always welcoming everybody with a smile, one of the amiable personalities in the "Seshadri House" now.

PROF. KAMDAR, (BARODA).

Pleasant, innocent looking, aged, serious, well-intentioned, always studious, talking with persons of serious natures, approachable to all, not approaching everybody, one of the quietest and happiest-looking imports from Western India.

PROF. T. K. D. IYER (AND COMPANY).

Draws you by his voice and laugh, joins in all conversations, won't take up any particular line of thinking, joining both sides or leaving them to themselves, full of thoughts requiring lucid explanation, not haughty but kind to all in spite of his age, always seen in the company of Lokanathan and Ramakrishna—University scholars who sometimes praise and on occasions give him up. Of the latter two, the first has got the grace of a perfect tweed-suit, and the second is a perfect Bohemian but mindful of his business. They are young and industrious aspirants of University honours which they are slowly gaining.

Notes of the Day.

Borah "Defends" Kellogg Pact.

It is a sad commentary on the misfortune of the Kellogg Pact that Senator Borah should have had to defend it "single-handed" before an "interested and crowded" American Senate. And it is sadder still that Senator Borah should have adopted a line of defence which is a discredit to his professed pacifism and is, moreover, a fatal admission of the utter uselessness of the Pact. Mr. Borah assured the Senate that the Monroe Doctrine remained unimpaired and that the position of America under the Pact was superior to Britain's in so far as "the United States stood 'pat' on its right of self-defence any time, anywhere, anyhow." Mr. Borah was too busy drawing a comparison between the pacific intentions of Britain and America—seeking to prove thereby the "superiority" of the United States in crippling that very anti-war pact for which he was pleading—to notice that the Pact itself had ceased to exist under these conditions.

Dead But Unburied.

Mr. Borah, indeed, is well aware that the effectiveness of any anti-war pact depends on a clear distinction between aggression and self-defence and on its regional jurisdiction. Now it is a notorious fact that there is not even a single demarkating line between aggression pure and simple and aggression for self-defence. Nobody has defined self-defence nor has any international tribunal been given the right to define it either permanently or in individual cases as they might arise. Mr. Borah knows this, and he also knows that with the U. S. A. trinity of "any time, anywhere and anyhow", with British reservations of defined and undefined regions—which incidentally make Britain at least equal, and certainly not "inferior", to the U. S. A., notwithstanding Mr. Borah's assurances to his brother-Senators—and with less vague provisos of other contracting parties, the anti-war pact has not been favoured with even standing room on this earth. What is more, thanks to that elusive term "self-defence", it is not to be allowed any opportunity to stand at all even if there were room. The real tragedy is that although they have murdered the Pact, they are unwilling to bury the remains.

A Cry From Rangoon

An Anglo-Indian paper of Rangoon is much perturbed over Mahatma Gandhi's projected tour in Burma and wants to know if the Government of that province consider the "risk" of allowing Mahatmaji to enter Burma "worth while". We agree with our contemporary that the "risk" from the point of view of Anglo-India is great indeed. As the paper itself admits, although ever so grudgingly, there are differences between the two communities in Burma. Mahatma Gandhi's appearance on the scene is bound to improve the relation between the communities and therefore to prove a real obstacle in the way of the smooth progress of Burma through "divide et impera". Furthermore his visit is equally bound to awaken the people of Burma to their real obligations of patriotism and to put their united energy into the right channel. We therefore again agree with our contemporary that "to allow the deputation from Indian Congress or, alternatively, Mr. Gandhi to visit Burma with a political purpose is to ask for trouble"—the trouble which is the greatest dread of autocracy and its hangers-on. We sympathise with the Rangoon journal. But we cannot help congratulating Burma.

"Indian Pictorial Education."

The above is the title of a new serial publication by Bennet Coleman and Company, proprietors of the "Times of India." The underlying idea of the publication is stated to be, first, to provide the school teacher with a means of teaching Geography and History pictorially and, secondly, to provide a monthly series of rare and specially produced pictures covering the various phases of life and scenery in India, Burma and Ceylon likely to be interesting and instructive to the general reader. The first number of the publication is to be issued this month and the subsequent ones will be published monthly, each number dealing with a special subject and being complete so far as it goes. Judging from the specimen issue before us, the publication promises to fulfil both the objects mentioned above. Geography is a delightful and useful subject, if properly studied with the help of impressive pictures. But while realistic pictures of life and scenery in other countries are easily available, similar ones about India are comparatively rare. We trust the "Indian Pictorial Education" will go a long way to

ONE MORE DICTATOR FOR EUROPE ?

Constitutional Crisis in Jugo-Slavia

THE KING SUSPENDS CONSTITUTION AND DISSOLVES CHAMBER

LONDON Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—It is understood that a new force behind the developments in Yugo-Slavia which indicate the inauguration of a Dictatorship is General Peter Zifkovitch, a member of the Royal Guard, who is now the Premier.—Reuter.

JUGO-SLAVIA FACING CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

—:o:—

CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED AND CHAMBER DISSOLVED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—The King by proclamation has suspended the Constitution and dissolved the Chamber. Laws will remain in force unless modified by a Royal Edict.

"The King is confronted by most serious dilemma" says semi-official communique preceding the Proclamation, with reference to political dead-lock as instanced by conflict of views when the King consulted various Party leaders.

The communique, therefore, foreshadows "grave decisions implying fundamental change in the present regime freed from all evil influences of Party politics."—Reuter.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—The Royal proclamation mentioned earlier is addressed "to my dear people. To all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes".

It declares that the hour has come when there can be no intermediary between the King and his people "Blind political passions" have "so abused Parliamentary life that it has become obstacle to all profitable work in the State and is also prejudicial to the development of the country's external relations and its prestige and credit abroad and has begun to provoke moral disorganisation of the national disunion".

It adds that the King is determined to fulfil unflinchingly to the end his sacred duty of preserving by all means the national union and the State.—Reuter.

MINISTRY FORMING IN JUGO-SLAVIA

"DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES" OUTSIDE POLITICS INVITED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—In view of the inability of politicians to compose their differences the King has decided to invite "distinguished" personages outside politics to form the ministry.—Reuter.

(A Reuter message dated January 2 stated that King Alexander has accepted the resignation of Father Koroshetz's Coalition Ministry which had split over the Serb-Croat quarrel on December 1 when the strained relations between the Serbs and Croats resulted in an outburst followed by a clash in which two were killed and four seriously injured outside the Cathedral of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia.

The conflict had arisen over the ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Union of Serbs-Croats and Slovenes after the war.)

ANGORA HEADING FOR TROUBLE

—:o:—

ARMED REVOLT BREWING

WIDESPREAD ORGANISATION UNEARTHED IN BROUSSA AND SIRAS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Contantinople.—That the recent reforms are irreligious, "trampling underfoot the sacred traditions of Islam" is the argument used by the agitators behind a wide-spread movement against the Government to culminate in an armed revolt. The authorities discovered an organisation of a movement following numerous arrests of suspects in the Provinces of Broussa and Sivas.

The matter is now being rigorously investigated.—Reuter.

MOTOR SHOW IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

PRODUCTION OF 5 MILLION VEHICLES IN 1929

LONDON, Jan. 6.

New York.—The 29th Annual Motor Show opened here yesterday. 46 makers are exhibiting over 300 makes. There is little change in construction, nor is there any in prices, but manufactures expect that the year will be the greatest in the history of industry, with a production of five million vehicles Although it is estimated that there are 26 million cars on the United States roads, or one to every five persons, manufacturers are confident that the country can absorb many more.—Reuter's Special

Madras.—At the Buckingham Mill, on Saturday a pipe while being moulded burst to pieces and struck a workman who was killed on the spot.—A. P.

SIR M. IQBAL PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal arrived in Madras to-day and was accorded a cordial reception by the Moslem citizens who presented him with an address. Sir Mahomed delivered his first lecture on Islam this evening before a large gathering.—A. P.

FRENCH RESIDENT OF MOROCCO RESIGNS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Casablance.—M. Steeg the French Resident-General in Morocco, has left, having retired in consequence of the new law forbidding men with business appointments to hold public office.—Reuter.

MR. SASTRI SINGS HOSANNAS TO EMPIRE

—:o:—

FAREWELL BANQUET AT JOHANNESBURG

THANKS SOUTH AFRICA FOR HER FRIENDLINESS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Johannesburg.—Speaking at the farewell banquet at the City Hall to-day the Hon. Mr. Sastri made a plea for the Europeans of South Africa to make sacrifice if necessary. He said the Empire was based on fair-play and justice, and surely South Africa was willing to make sacrifices for justice. Given fairplay, he said they would find his people did not need making of great sacrifices. On oher hand Indians would contribute something for which South Africa might be thankful.

In conclusion he thanked all races for way in which he had been received and for South Africa's friendliness. It was hard, therefore, to say goodbye.—Reuter.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN NAMAQUALAND

—:o:—

DISTRICT SURGEON ARRESTED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Cape Town. An official view of the situation in Namaqualand is tinged with anxiety. A further contingent of 120 armed police is reaching Port Nolloth, to-day. Diggers will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of receiving the Government's reply. The outcome of their deliberations is awaited with anxiety. Meantime, sensation prevails in Port Nolloth over the arrest of Dr. Steencamp, District Surgeon, on a charge of being in illicit possession of diamonds weighing fifty carats.—Reuter.

SIR M. HAILEY REACHES LONDON

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey have arrived in London. Both are very fit and cheerful, notwithstanding the fact that they are apparently feeling a bitterly cold weather.

Interviewed by Reuter, they expressed their intention of having a quiet holiday during Sir Malcolm's leave.—Reuter.

MYSORE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

MYSORE, Jan. 5.

Opening to-day the 4th Mysore Educational Conference His Highness the Yuvaraja drew pointed attention to physical culture and said: "you have been hitherto very busy with the students' mind. I want you now to teach him to build up a sound body and observe sound habits and make him at heart a sportsman and a true follower of Scout law. When you have added to the training of mind you will have made him a perfect man."—A. P.

Black and White Struggle in Africa

LONDON LETTER ON WORLD EVENTS

Is Pan-Pacific Secretariat Red?

LONDON, Dec. 20.

It is a great mistake to believe that the Indian population of South or of any other part of Africa are concerned alone with the Indian problem, and ignore the question of the Africans.

It would, indeed, be almost incomprehensible that so essential element in the problem of Africa should be omitted from the calculations and discussions of any student of Africa's aims, grievances and ambitions.

There are still, it is true, some advocates of the Indian cause in Africa who take up the attitude of the British whites towards the African natives of Africa,—talk of "the superior civilisation of the Indian", as if the African had not the superior right to Africa, and indeed the superior civilisation for that Continent, as witness his enormous population and superior vitality.

Such efforts to appeal to the instincts of imperial races will fail; for the imperialists regard an Indian as indistinguishable in inferiority from a black African. Like the Eurasian or Anglo-Indian, this fishing for sympathy from imperialists will alienate the sympathy of the vastly preponderant population, while it will fail to secure recognition from the imperial race, or in Africa we would say "the races".

IS AFRICA IMPERIALIST?

It is only (if it still is at all) the English element in the Afrikander population that is declaredly Imperial. The Dutch element either tacitly or openly declares itself Anti Imperial. But that only means that the latter community feels it still has a grievance with the British Empire. It does not prove that the principles of usurpation, despotism and inequity have no home in the breast of the Dutch Afrikander. He has an Imperialism; it is like the other Imperialism, based on the demand for "White Dominance". When Africans organise, or merely protest against segregation in artificially—ereated reserves, these honest, simple God-fearing gentlemen shriek out "Black Menace!" like any Ku Klux Klanner. When Indians make their statement of complaints and suggestions, some of those good religious colonials are not above indulging in the palpable falsehood of allegation an "Indian Menace in Africa".

There is, therefore, an Imperialism in the minds and policies of the honest burgher, as well as in the British super boss. In fact, the latter is not slow to point out to his coloured subjects that the honest burgher resents some small stipulations from Whitehall which have as their object the protection of the rights of coloured subjects of the Crown. This is not entirely ingenuous, for none knows better than the Britisher what a pretence this Imperial protection is. It is questionable whether it is worth the whitewash used, since it is so annoying and perturbing to the colonials and therefore diminishes the attachment of the colony to the Crown. If a real fight for the rights of the subjects of the so-called Commonwealth of Nations were involved, one would say "Go ahead with it, regardless of feelings or opposition". But this travesty is not worth the trouble and irritation.

AFRICAN JUSTICE STILL ALIVE.

The Indians in Africa have had many fine champions, and there is a growing feeling in their favour, though the progress of the feeling is slow. The Africans have a few advocates too, but very few. The Communists, of course, stick up for them, but that is (again of course) from personal and disruptive motives. It is really marvellous how many good and worthy causes the Communists advocate, and how uniformly the reason is a filthy one. That is, it is marvellous if we are dupes and boneheads, taking all the bunk that the free and enlightened Press offers us.

The very fundamentals of African - liberty that the "Reds" are insisting on were once, for a short period, the ruling principles of white supremacy. Under such enlightened statesmen as Saul Solomon, backed to a considerable extent by Sir Bartle Frere, the relations of black and white were governed by humanity and civilisation. Across this old smiling sanlit Africa fell the baneful shadow of Cecil Rhodes. This heralded a regime of exclusion and prescription under the false name of white hagemony. This regime is still in the saddle.

For all that, there are good and true men and women among the white population of South Africa, and even a few in "East", who are disgusted by the dominant policy. The friends of Native Rights are sacrificing time, means, leisure and (it must be admitted) the esteem of many of their compatriots because of their daring championship of human equality.

PAN-PACIFIC SECRETARIAT.

In a recent reference to the "Morning Post" attack on the Workers' Welfare League of India, I said that I knew little of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat; but that if the 'Morning Post" accused it of being a Bolshevik organisation, it was safe to swear that it was not. Since then I have received a mass of informative papers about the Secretariat, whose directors seems resolved that I shall never again be able to plead ignorance of their movement. I will quote the data that have reached me but space exacts that it shall be done in instalments.

This week I may report that the publications of the Pan-Pacific Secretariat prove it to be a legitimate representative body, approved even by Australian Labour. An Emergency Congress of the Australian trade unions was called at Melbourne in July, and thereat the affiliation of Australian Labour with the Secretariat was confirmed by the convincing majority of 92 to 36 votes. While the Press and Nationalist Ministers of State backed the minority, and denounced the majority as Destructive Communists, it is pretty clear from the constitution of the Congress that such a huge majority was built up mainly of the "sober, solid men" whom our reactionaries so delight to flatter as a rule. In other words, the "Red Spectre" fails now to stampede either the Australians or the Indian leaders. The "Morning Post" cry of 'Wolf! Wolf!" is even lulling its own partisans into somnolence. They are facing a critical General Election half demured. More of this Asiatic-Oceanic movement later.

UNDERCURRENTS.

If one were permitted, that is to say, permitted by custom and tradition, to detail one half the information that floats into the ears of clubmen and lobbyists, the fame of this column would excel that of "Figaro". The intimate, even family secrets of Indian politics in England that float about the Oriental Club or the Carlton, are useless to the journalist. I cannot tell my readers of "A", being given a safe seat in 1895 in order to spike the guns of the Indian M.P., whom we will call "B". I cannot tell you how useful "A" was in opposing and obstructing the small band of English Liberals who were demanding something for the Indian people,—how he received the accolade of treachery and lost his seat. I must not describe the extent of his contribution to the worship of Liberalism that once resulted from his Tory attack on his own land. It is enough for me to say that, despite some slight splashing about in the public eye, the era of A. ends with the year 1906.

In that year Mr. Saklatvala appeared in the circles of Indian life in London, and quickly assessed the Liberal Party as hypocritical, and started to tell his compatriots so. Even the "traitor A." received some comprehension, if we cannot say sympathy, from Mr. Saklatvala, for he admitted the hypocrisy of the Liberals as heartily as any Tory could do. Dadabhai had raised unjustifiable hopes in the heart of India by his confidence in the sincerity of Liberalism. It was the life-work of Mr. Saklatvala to undo this error and create an Independent Mentality for Indians.

The history of this life work I will develop in my next letter.

KING'S HEALTH PROGRESSES

—:o:—

LEAVES BEDROOM FOR AUDIENCE CHAMBER

CONDITION REMAINS UNCHANGED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Reuter understands authoritatively that the King was moved from his bedroom yesterday for the first time since he became ill recently and was taken to adjoining Audience Chamber where he remained for about hour. Afterwards His Majesty was taken back to bed-room. His condition this morning is unchanged.—Reuter.

CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A bulletin issued at 8/30 to-night says that the King had a restless day. His Majesty's condition is unchanged. The bulletin is signed by Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson. It states that no bulletin will be issued to-morrow morning.—Reuter's Special.

SIR AUSTEN HADOW RETURNS TO MADRAS

—:o:—

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MATTERS DISCUSSED

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Sir Austen Hadow, Chief Commissioner of Railways, who returned to Madras on the completion of his southern tour attended a meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce to-day in the offices of the Chamber when several matters relating to railway administration were brought to the notice of the Commissioner by the members. Col. Percy Rothera, Agent of the South Indian Railway, and Mr. Wathan, Agent, M. & S. M. Railway, were also present. The discussion was not open to the press but it is understood that the first point raised related to the construction of overbridges at various level crossings in the Madras City.

Sir Austen replying stated he would expedite matters provided the Madras Government would take the initiative and fix a sum of money which should be paid by the different bodies concerned to meet the cost of constructing the Overbridges.

SECOND CLASS CIRCULAR TICKETS.

The second point raised related to the issue of second class circular tickets by Railway Administrations in the presidency as had been done by certain other railways which had benefitted both the railway authorities and the mercantile community

Sir Austen said the Railway Board would not interfere in the matter because it had to be considered by each railway administration.

WOODEN SLEEPERS v. STEEL SLEEPERS.

Another important matter urged was the question of the supply of wooden sleepers to Indian Railways. Attention was drawn to their extensive use in Britain, United States and other countries and their advantages.

Sir Austen said it would not be possible for India to supply all the sleepers required by the railway companies. Steel sleepers were cheaper than wooden sleepers and as the railway companies should work economically it would not be advisable to prefer wooden sleepers.—A. P.

MAHATMA REACHES HIS HOME TOWN

—:o:—

TOUR PROGRAMME NOT SETTLED

PRESIDES OVER GUJRAT VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here last night from Calcutta. He will stay here till the 20th instant, and then start on a tour, the programme of which has not yet been settled. On Friday, the 11th instant, he will preside over the seventh Convocation of the National University (Gujrat Vidyapith) here.—A. P.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO YOUNG INDIA FROM GERMANY

German Youths' wish Success to Fight against Imperialsm

The President of Weltjugendliga, section of Germany sends the following resolutions for publication:—

"This meeting of the "World's Youth League" section Germany sends its hearty greetings to the youth and to all the youth organisations that will be represented at forth-coming All-India Youth Congress to be held at Calcutta.

The young generation in all the countries of the world is closely united by the common struggle to realize their ideal of the brotherhood of mankind. Youth will unite to abolish all the hindrances, particularly those founded on the existing political and economical situation. In this sense we wish your conference the best success and assure you of our fullest sympathies with your struggle for justice and liberty."

GREETINGS TO BOMBAY YOUTHS.

"This meeting of the "World's Youth League", section Germany sends its hearty greetings to the youths of the Bombay Presidency and to all the youth organisations that will be represented at forthcoming Bombay Presidency Youth Conferto be held at Poona.

The young generation in all the countries of the world is closely united by the common struggle to realize their ideal of the brotherhood of mankind. Youth will unite to abolish all the hindrances, particularly those founded on the existing political and economical situation. In this sense, we wish your conference the best success and assure you of our fullest sympathies with your struggle for justice and liberty."

FIGHT IMPERIALISM.

"This meeting of the "World's Youth League", section Germany wishes to express to the Indian youth in general, and the youth of Bombay in particular, their fullest sympathies in the struggle for the independence of India. The "World's Youth League" is of opinion that, in order to realize the universal brotherhood of mankind, it is necessary that all the nations of the world first should obtain their national and economical independence. It is the duty of the youth all over the world to do their share towards the abolishment" of imperialism and capitalism in their many forms and the establishment of a new order of the world which will be founded on justice and liberty.

The "World's Youth League" wishes that you, the youth of India, may succeed in your just struggle and would heartily welcome any opportunity of co-operating with you"

CONDOLENCE AT LALAJI'S DEATH.

"This meeting of the "World's Youth League", section Germany expresses its sorrow at the sad demise of Lala Lajpatrai—one of the worthiest sons of India and a great leader of the Indian people and offers its heart-felt condolence to the members of his family, the youths and the people of India in general in their bereavement."

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Nice.—The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia died here of pneumonia. He was a cousin of the late Tsar. He commanded the Russian armies in 1914 and 1915, and eventually from power owing to inimical influence

FAMOUS BOXING PROMOTER DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Miami.—The death has occurred of Tex Rickard, the famous boxing promoter.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—His Exalted Highness the Nizam left for his headquarters to—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

—:o:—

Report from Inception to 31st March 1927

The report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India from its inception to 31st March 1927 is out. The following are gleanings from the volume:—

Designs for the Museum building were invited by competition and the present block was designed and built by the late Mr. G. Wittet (the then Consulting Architect to Government) in the Indo-Saracenic style. This building is one of the three blocks which made up the original design, and was completed in 1914. The completion of the original design has been held in abeyance for want of funds. The building was, in 1914 handed over to the Military for Hospital purposes. Subsequently it was used for Children's Welfare Exhibition. It was formally made over to the Board of Trustees by the Public Works Department in April 1921. The cost of the block and the necessary additions and alterations amounted to about Rs. 9 lakhs.

In 1919 the Board of trustees approved and adopted a Museum Sub-Committee's recommendations that the Departments with which the Museum should be as follows:—

(1) Archaeology and Epigraphy, (2) Coins and Medals. (3) Art and Ethnology. (4) Books, Maps and Manuscripts. (5) Economic products. (6) Geology. (7) Plants. (8) Animals.

SECTION IN THE MUSEUM.

The following Sections are accommodated in the present building originally intended for the Art and Archaeological Sections only:—

(a) The Natural History Section consists of a Brahmanical Gallery, a Jain Prehistoric and foreign Antiquities Gallery, a Buddhist Gallery and an Epigraphical Section. It includes the loan collection of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and specimens lent by the Director General of Archaeology in India. There is also a large collection of coins.

(b) The Art Section contains the valuable collection of pictures and objects of Art bequeathed by the late Sir Ratan Tata, a collection of pictures and statuary presented by Sir Ratan Tata, a collection of pictures and statuary presented by Sir Dorab Tata and a collection of Mughal pictures and Maratha relics and a few other articles either purchased or obtained as gifts.

(c- The Natural History Section consists of the Bombay Natural History Society's interesting collections of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Fish, and Invertebrates. The specimens are being exhibited on the most modern lines, and a Nature Study class on regular basis has been established for the benefit of the Schools in the Presidency.

(d) The Forest Section illustrates the forest resources of Bombay Presidency and their commercial possibilities.

(e) The Geological collection consists of the minerals of Bombay Island collected and presented by Mr. J. Rebevio.

It is hoped that a growing realisation of the need for a properly developed Museum will induce the wealthier citizens of Bombay to make handsome donations, endowments and bequests, such as are so often made to similar institutions in Europe and America, so that the Museum provided with the necessary additional funds and accommodation may prove to be a great factor in the educational and public life of the city. However, the Trustees have under consideration ways and means of providing additional Museum space, as the question of extra accommodation has become acute.

ART SECTION.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, from January 1922 to March 1927:—

The construction of the Art Section was started in February 1921. Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, etc., was appointed Curator, with Mr. G. P. Fernandes as Assistant Curator.

The following gentlemen were appointed on a Sub-Committee to report on the above collection (which had been bequeathed by the late Sir Ratan Tata) on the 24th January 1921:—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Captain W. E Gladstone Solomon. The Sub-Committee's recommendation was adopted, i.e., to take charge of the whole of the collection that Lady Ratan Tata was willing to give at that time. The Will of the Donor had left it to the discretion of Lady Ratan Tata to hand over whatever she thought best during her lifetime, the remainder to go to the Museum after her death. The Trustees deputed the Curator of the Art Section to visit the "Indian Museum" at Calcutta to inspect and report upon the arrangement of the Indian Museum. The listing of these articles was in the meanwhile carried on.

As regards the collections that were in England in York House, a Sub-Committee of gentlemen was appointed in England who were to select objects from York House suitable for the Museum.

Lady Ratan Tata kindly promised in March 1922 to send all the remaining exhibits from her collection at York House. These consisted of Indian armour, pictures, and curios. She had expressed willingness to send us cases also, but it was found on consideration that these would not fit the Museum requirements. Under these circumstances the Curator wrote to Lady Ratan Tata and ventured to suggest that she might see her way to present the Art Section with new cases to suit the new Gallery, which the Curator had asked the Trustees to construct in the so-called 'Loggia' of the Art Section. The Curator also asked for two more cases in order to display the unique Jade Collection more advantageously. Lady Ratan Tata very generously responded to these requests by sending a cheque to the Trustees for Rs. 10,400 on the estimate the Curator had sent her.

LADY RATAN TATA COLLECTION.

During 1923-1924 Lady Ratan Tata having visited the Art Section and expressed satisfaction at the arrangement made for the Sir Ratan Tata Collection, generously presented the following very valuable articles:—71 pieces of Venetian Glass, 27 Jade articles, etc., one Ardebil Carpet (copy), 313 Indian and 2 Japanese pictures, and 40 cases, 3'6"X3'6", for the Indian Pictures. The Trustees recorded their gratitude for this presentation.

Shortly afterwards Lady Ratan Tata on her return to Bombay from England brought with her six pictures by modern artists and presented them to the Museum. These had to be rebacked and painted with chemicals in order to ensure them against white ants.

Lady Ratan Tata, whose interest and generosity towards the Museum never seems to flag, presented a large collection of brass Indian Deities in 1925, and three more Western Paintings.

A small but very useful Collection of books bearing upon Art and Art-Crafts is being formed in the Art Section, and in time will, it is hoped, develop into a library for reference.

In conclusion, the Curator would desire to make quite clear to the Trustees and the public that the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum is still in process of construction, and that its arrangement, cataloguing, and annotation is far from complete. Readers of this report will scarcely realise the exceptional difficulties with which the limited staff of this part of the Museum have had to contend.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION.

The Report of the Working of the Archaeological Section from 10th January 1922 to 31st March 1927 is briefly as under:—

The Government of Bombay decided to merge the Poona Archaeological Museum into this Provincial Museum and consequently the relics and sculptures from the Buddhistic Stupa at Mirpurkhas in Sind and other antiquities selected and collected by the Superintendents of Western Circle for years as well as the pre-Islamic and Arabian antiquities presented by the Director General of Archaeology were made available for the Section. The Government also presented a number of interesting fresco paintings of the latter half of the 18th century which were found on the walls of the Konkerwada at Poona.

The Curator visited Kapadvanj and Vada for selecting sculptures for the Museum and the Assistant Curator was sent to collect enamelled tiles from the protected monuments in Sind, and to study the site of the stone circle on Chatusringi Hills at Poona. Both of them were also deputed to attend the Third Oriental Conference at Madras and visit the Government Central Museum in that City. On his way back the Curator halted at Gadag and Hubli with a view to select images and sculptures required for the Museum.

In September 1921 the Bombay Natural History Society, at the invitation of the Trustees, transferred part of its collections to the Prince of Wales' Museum with the object of arranging a temporary exhibition in connection with the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the museum. Unfortunately the visit did not materialise but the exhibition, as arranged, was opened to the public and attracted a very large number of visitors during the period. On the 20th December 1921, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lloyd visited the Natural History Section. Shortly after the official opening of the Museum by Lady Lloyd, the temporary exhibition arranged by the Society was withdrawn.

In December 1921, a Grant of Rs. 40,000 was paid to the Natural History Section under Government Resolution No. 1443, dated 19th December 1921 to cover the initial expenditure of installing the Society's collections in the Museum. On receipts of the grant the preparation of the designs for the show cases for the Mammal Gallery was undertaken, and orders for the construction were placed with Messrs. Choong Sang in April 1922. Pending the completion of the show cases the Mammal and Bird Galleries remained closed to the public. A single gallery on the mezzanine floor was available for the Reptile, Amphibian, Fish and Invertebrate Sections. The limitations of space prevented any elaboration in the arrangement of these departments, but an attempt was made to have on view some of the commoner forms of Reptiles, Amphibians and to include a series of cases illustrating the common Butterflies, Moths, Beetles and Dragonflies of India.

SHOW CASES AND EQUIPMENT.

The annual grant received from Government white sufficient to cover the actual maintenances charges of the Section leaves little for the provision of show cases and equipment and it must here be indicated that the Section is now dependent on private donation for the purpose. The initial grant of Rs. 40,000 provided under Government Resolution No. 1443, dated 19th December 1921, to cover cost of installation of the Society's collections in the new museum was totally inadequate for the purpose. It is extremely regrettable that conditions of financial stringency should hamper the development of the Natural History Section in its very infancy. An adequate initial grant would have placed the various departments on a satisfactory basis and would have facilitated their natural development. As matters stand at present the provision of cases and equipment for the Reptile, Fish and Invertebrate Section cannot be undertaken. It follows therefore that these Sections must suffer and the Curator's plans for their development must continue to remain in abeyance until such time as it is possible to exhibit the material, in possession of the Society, under conditions where it can be shown to advantage, and in circumstances which do not involve so considerable a risk.

It is apparent that so long as the balancing of the annual budget remains so acute a problem with Government the museum must continue to be dependent on the support of the general public. An appeal by Sir George Lloyd, the late Governor or Bombay, to the businessmen of the City did not yield the expected results.

The possession of collections and the providing of a building to contain them does not unfortunately constitute all that is necessary for the establishment of a museum. If the necessary funds be not forthcoming for its maintenance and development such an institution must necessarily fail to fulfil the purpose for which it was created.

WHO IS REALLY BEHIND AFGHAN REBELS?

—:o:—

INDIAN GOVT.'S DENIAL

—:o:—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ASKED TO PROSECUTE PAPERS GIVING CREDENCE TO FALSE REPORTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The following communique is issued.—

The attention of the Government of India has for some time been drawn to articles in certain sections of the Press, the object of which is to propagate credence in the dangerous falsehood that support or encouragement is being given by the British Government or the Government of India to the Afghan rebels.

The Government of India had hoped that no credence would be given to fabrications so patently wicked and that, if ignored, they would die a natural death. In view, however, of the increasing currency, which seem to be obtaining, the Government of India have instructed the Local Governments to consider forthwith the prosecution of the principal offenders. —A. P.

NEW PATTERN TEN-RUPEE NOTE

The Government of India propose to introduce shortly a new pattern ten-rupee Currency note which will be less liable to imitation. Ten-rupee notes of the old pattern will continue to be legal tender.

A detailed description of the new note is given below for the information of the public:—

Size.—The note is of the same size as the existing pattern and the paper is of identical quality with that at present in use.

Front.—The printing differs considerably from that of the existing pattern although the general arrangement with the head of His Majesty on the right of the front is retained. The main printing of the front of the note is in blue which is very distinctive. This includes the head of His Majesty, the whole of the usual legend, the corner values, and the Controller of the Currency's signature, enclosed within a white line border of complicated design. The main design is covered with a secondary printing of fine lines embodying a repetition of the words "Government of India" over the lower half of the note, with the denomination 10 shown both in figures and letters with some complicated scroll work. The colours of the secondary printing are grey-green at the top and bottom of the note merging into a dull violet in the centre. The panels in which the numbers appear in the top right and bottom left hand corners have a fine line pattern background or the grey-green colour. The numbers are printed in black.

Back.—The back of the note is printed in a paler shade of blue and shows the usual vernaculors indicating the value as well as the value in English, all by means of white lettering thrown up by the edging. In the top left hand corner is the Imperial cypher "G.R.I." surmounted by a Crown on a complicated white line rosette and in the bottom right hand corner on a similar rosette is a representation of the Star of India. The whole of the design of the black is overprinted by a fine line pattern of grey-green. The value 10 in large figures appears in this colour in the top right and bottom left hand corners.

Watermark.—The watermark is altered, the Star of India in the present design being replaced by a portrait watermark of His Majesty the King Emperor which appears in a blank panel on the left of the note. In the lower half of the centre of the paper are the words "Govt. of India" in relief watermark and in the upper centre of the paper is the Imperial cypher "G.R.I." in intertwined letters.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

WIDENING THE SCOPE

—:o:—

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS TO BE DIVIDED

PATNA, Jan. 5.

A very animated discussion centred round a resolution for widening the scope of its activities and including social matters, also in its programme of work at to-day's session of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform. Divergent views were expressed and the discussion took an excited turn. Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya formally moved a resolution that in consideration of the widespread interest of the women of India in all questions affecting their welfare, the Conference should widen its scope without changing its policy and tackle all such matters.

A SUGGESTED DIVISION.

Mrs. Fardunji moved an amendment suggesting the division of social and educational questions between two sectional committees working under the guidance of the parent Standing Committee. She made it clear that she was absolutely opposed to any change in the original constitution of the Conference, but educational and social questions so much overlapped each other that there was a great need for tackling properly such All-India questions. For educational work, they should not be content with only passing resolutions but practical work was needed. to carry on proper educational work both sections should work side by side for educational and social reforms.

Mrs. Engler supporting the amendment said two sets of problems were exercising their minds, social and educational. Without certain social changes it was impossible to educate. If they were to forward the cause they had at heart they must concentrate on all problems. If they worked on this basis they would be able to attain a fuller and richer life and speedier progress.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru pointed out that social problems were of paramount importance and both educational and social sections would work together and bring about the emancipation of their sex.

A group of delegates led by Miss Laxmikutta Amma and Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudharani strongly opposed the resolution and moved another amendment suggesting that the Conference should restrict its activities only to educational matters.

They held the view that the Conference by adopting the resolution would be striking at the root of its ideal of education which could alone remove all the social evils.

"A CHANGE OF POLICY."

Mrs. Pillai (Hyderabad) opposing the resolution moved another amendment suggesting that all the constituent committees be consulted on the matter before the change was effected as the widening of the scope of the Conference meant a change of policy.

Mrs. Maya Das (Cawnpore) made an impressive speech. She pointed out that social reform could not be separated from education. The purpose of education was to make them good citizens and to remove all social evils.

There was great confusion and uproar when the amendments were put to vote. It took some time to restore order and count the votes.

Mrs. Fardunji's amendment after being accepted by the mover of the original resolution was carried by a large majority and the other amendments were defeated.

The Conference also adopted two other resolutions for opening centres for special courses to train teachers for rural areas and for promoting a better understanding and co-operation between parents and teachers.—A. P.

E. I. RAILWAY TRAFFIC FIGURES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The 59th meeting of the Calcutta Advisory Committee of the E. I. Railway was held at Calcutta on January 4 with Mr. Colvin, Agent of the Railway in the chair. Mr. Colvin in reviewing the traffic figures pointed out that the coaching earnings for the period April 1st to December 22nd 1928 showed a deop of about 31 lakhs compared with the corresponding period of 1927|28. This was, he said, to a certain extent counterbalanced by an increase in the earthings from the transport of merchandise and coal.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras.—In the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. K. Kay, the Madras Chamber of Commerce has nominated Mr. C. E. Wood for election to the local Legislature.—A. P.

STRIKE IN GUJERAT COLLEGE CONTINUES

—:o:—

STUDENTS' FIRM RESOLVE

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO SEE VICE-CHANCELLOR

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

The strike of students at the Gujerat College continues. At a meeting of the students held yesterday it was resolved to continue the strike till the Principal withdrew the notice holding the terminal examination of the First Year class for the third time for default in the boys' having absented themselves on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission. The Director of Public Instruction has arrived here and the Principal of the College Mr. Findlay Shirras who had gone to Mysore to attend the Economic Conference is coming to-morrow. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and probably Mr. K. M. Munshi will also come to-morrow and it is expected that a deputation of students will meet them.—A. P.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 6.)

reference to the programme chalked out by the Calcutta Congress. He would be a bold man who could say that the present Committee can work out even a single item of that programme. The main item—in fact, the one which is necessary for working out the others—is that of collecting a portion of the income of every Congressman. Even if there is that impetus among the City Congressmen to pay in response to the call of the Indian National Congress, I feel quite sure that none will part with his money to a Committee consisting of the present members. I am using strong language but then those of your readers who have been following the committee's work during the past two years will certainly agree with me in this indictment.

INVITE CONGRESS TO BOMBAY.

Again, it is a long time that the Congress held its sessions in the City. Barring the special Congress held in 1918 the usual sessions held here was in 115. Though during the last two years invitations were sent, they were not backed by the personalities who alone could be expected to undertake the responsibility of holding the Congress in the City. A Kelkar and a Dunichand were available to shoulder the responsibility and invite the Congress to Poona and Lahore, respectively. Is there any such personality in the Bombay Congress Committee for the task? Unique among all Provincial Committees here alone do we see the Congress nominees in the local Council and Assembly not taking any part in the Congress Committee. In Bombay we have a useless Council which is incapable of even creating an occasional sensation, a Corporation which is manned by unprogressive men and a Congress Committee lifeless and lacking in even the respect which other Committees in the country possess. Should one say anything more?

WORD IN SEASON.

If the leaders are sincere in their demand for independence and in their love for the Indian National Congress, here is a field for them to show their worth. Let them not leave the Congress affairs to be run by persons who do not know the work and who have no love for the great institution of which it is a subordinate body. They should not look only to their work in the Corporations, Councils and Assembly where they get in through causes which need not be mentioned now but their real worth lies in carrying the whole City with them in the Nationalist outlook which they evince in their actions. They are untrue to the Congress ideal if they do not rouse the Nationalist spirit of the citizens among whom they live and organise them for action. They should never keep aloof from the Congress organisations and go to the people only at the time of the municipal or council elections. Bombay City is lacking in constructive work and yet we have been given a big programme to be worked during the year. If that programme is to be worked, Congressmen must open their eyes immediately, set their local house in order, take the leadership in their hands and concert measures for regular sustained work. Otherwise, Bombay which stood first in the struggle in 1920-21 will be at the bottom. Will Congressmen in the City wake up from their long sleep? Will our leaders in the Council, Corporation and Assembly take up their proper place in the public life? The next few months will show how far they really care for the Congress and for its program-

CONGRESS RESOLUTION INEFFECTIVE

—:o:—

JOIN IN PROPAGANDA FOR INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

MR. IYENGAR'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in a press interview, considers that neither the ideal of complete independence nor the propaganda in Tthat behalf is suspended even for a of complete indepesee nor the propaganda in that behalf is suspended eben for a day by the Congress resolution. He points out that even in the unlikely event of the British Parliament accepting the Constitution in its entirety, before the end of the year, the Congress will be entitled to, and is bound to work for, complete independence and could not be content with Dominion Status. He further observes: Mahatmaji, I notice, says in an interview that he is waiting for the British to make some gesture in our direction, and if they did not, his countrymen would make a mass move for Dominion Status which to him is independence. The Mahatmaji also says: "Let the leaders of the British people make some definite, serious, sincere move to meet us within a year, and the ultimatum and time-limits need not matter." I emphatically disagree with this view. They undoubtedly depart from the letter and the spirit of the Congress resolution.

He appeals to Mahatma Gandhi to join in the proganada for independence and not to rake up the old controversy.—A. P.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

—:o:—

QUESTIONS OF FINANCE AND LAND TENURE CONSIDERED

MYSORE, Jan. 5.

Federal finance, local finance, land tenure, marketing of raw produce and minerals were among the important subjects discussed in the present session of the Indian Economic Conference. 23 interesting papers on the above problems were read in the open session.

DEBATE.

The delegates to the conference today watched a debate at the Mysore University Union, and attended a dinner party at Government House given by His Highness the Maharaja when General Gourad and other prominent visitors were present.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 6.

The Bay storm has moved westwards and is centred this morning within a degree of lat. 13 degrees north long. eightyfive degrees east. It is causing squally weather along the coast between Cocanda and Cuddalore.

The weather has continued dry over the country.

Forecast: Local rain along East Madras Coast.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three hundred and fifty miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 21-47 hours on Saturday the 5th instant.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Belgrade.—The new Yugo-Slav Cabinet apparently represents all parties. M. Zifkoritch, the Commander of the Royal Guard, was General in war time and was never connected with politics.

After the New Ministers had taken the oath of office the King in address emphasised that so far as they were the Ministers responsible to him only they represented, each in his own sphere, highest authority in State and urged them strictly to carry out the laws of the country and endeavour to develop harmony and spirit of national union, equality and equity and improve administration, always remembering that "prosperity of State is first law and to serve people is most sacred obligation."—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN SERUM FOR KING.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Vienna.—The "Neuefreie Presse" states that an Austrian courier proceeded to London four days ago with a medicine for the King in the form of streptococcic sepois serum produced in the Austrian Serotherapeutic Institute which has qualities not present in any similar preparation produced elsewhere. The Report has not been confirmed officially.—Reu.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world, Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

"These Kalzana-tablets cured me of Eczema"

In all skin infections Kalzana-tablets will in a very short time allay the itching, which so often drives the sufferer almost to despair. Used with outward remedies (lotions, etc.) Kalzana will quickly cure Eczema.

Kalzana-tablets contain calcium in a form which is easily digested and greedily taken up by the millions of body-cells.

Kalzana strengthens the infected tissues and has a very soothing influence on the whole nervous system. By increasing the number of blood-corpuscles the assimilation of oxygen and indispensable food is aided. The calcium moreover checks inflammation by contracting the veins and so lessening the painful stretching of the skin in the infected tissues.

Get a supply of Kalzana-tablets to-day and see how quickly it will reduce the itching, check the inflammation and conquer the Eczema.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

One large dose of Kalzana will cure nettle-rash.

At all chemists & stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

THE POETIC MARRIAGE

—:o:—

The Romantic Story of the Brownings

In the year 1844, an invalid lady of thirty-eight, reclining on a sofa in a shaded room in Wimpole Street, received a letter which began, "I love your verses with all my heart....." "Such a letter from such a hand!" was the lady's delighted exclamation in her answering letter.

She was Miss Elizabeth Barrett, and the writer of the letter which brought her such pleasure was Mr. Robert Browning.

The story which takes its start from that letter has often been told, as is both right and natural, since it led to the marriage of the most considerable poets of either sex in Victorian England. This fact may, in itself, be taken as the measure of Mr. Osbert Burdett's achievement in giving a new and rare freshness to his narrative.

The Brownings have probably not gone out of fashion with the reading public—save to that inconsiderable section of it which lives solely to be in the fashion—otherwise one might say that this book would re-awake an interest in two great poets by interesting us anew in two delightful people.

It is remarkable to recall that during Mrs. Browning's life the public knew Browning as "the husband of the poet", but not less remarkable to remember that Browning rescued Elizabeth Barrett from imprisonment in an invalid's room as well as from the scarcely sane tyranny of her father. Mr. Barrett, that queer Nonconformist whose money had come from slave-owning (Browning's family was also connected with slavery), is the villain of the piece.

"AN UNSPARING LETTER."

When his eldest daughter married her poet-husband, Mr. Barrett cut her out of his life, and at the first opportunity returned, unopened, all the letters she had sent him. Mrs. Browning tells the story:—

I could not leave England without trying the possibility of his seeing me once, of his consenting to kiss my child once. So I wrote, and Robert wrote. A manly, true, straightforward letter was his, yet in some parts so touching to me and so generous and conciliating everywhere, that I could scarcely believe in the probability of its being read in vain.

In reply he had a very violent and unsparing letter, with all the letters I had written to papa through these five years, sent back unopened, the seals unbroken. What went most to my heart was that some of the seals were black with black-edged envelopes; so that he might have thought my child or husband dead, yet never cared to solve the doubt by breaking the seal. He said he regretted to have been forced to keep them by him until now, through his ignorance of where he should send them. So there's the end. I cannot, of course, write again. God takes it all into His own hands, and I wait.

The same treatment was meted out by this extraordinary father to the others of his children (he had eleven) who married when their thoughts should have been turned to the other world. Mr. Burdett supposes him to have considered himself their owner, in the sense in which that word would be held by one brought up to the possession of slaves. He must have been a formidable man, for he kept the bright woman's intellect in England in a subjection which her lover only broke down by two years of persistent siege.

A DELIGHTFUL FATHER.

What a contrast with the wholly delightful father of Robert Browning! We have glimpses of that charming man adjuring a little boy fishing in a canal to be sure and send any sturgeons he caught to the king, and building Troy out of tables and chairs to explain the Iliad to his bright-eyed, mischievous son.

Mr. Burdett gives us a vivid portrait of the young author of 'Paracelsus' about the time the discerning were beginning to notice him: "A wide brow with the hair falling in a broad wave over his left forehead, a dark eye, a delicate, slightly aquiline nose, a short upper lip, a chin firm but delicately moulded, and encased in a bushy beard and whiskers apparently meeting just under the chin. The penetrating eyes are arched by narrow lines of hair, but the life of the face is as clear in the nose and the lips as in the dark eyes above them. It is a profile for a cameo, the distinction of which is appropriately set off by a great cravat, and the velvet collar of a cloak hung from his shoulders."

"THE SMALLEST UNIT IS A PAIR."

This was the young man who, on realizing that poetry was to be his vocation, had prepared himself by reading the whole of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. The meeting between so robust and masculine a being as Browning and one so fine and feminine as Elizabeth Barrett could not fail to be notable: it gave us a set of love-letters which (hers especially) is the chief glory of our English epistolary literature. It also gives us the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese'.

The runaway marriage of the two poets should, by every law of chance, have proved a complete failure. "One is inclined to say that with almost any other husband she would have collapsed, and so justified the world. The love that never fails was his. On it was founded the faith that removed this great mountain of anxiety."

Browning undertook the housekeeping. would not allow bills to go unpaid for longer than a week, and noted with joy that his wife made more from her poems than he from his: "There, as in all else, she is as high above me as I would have her." When their child came, Browning showed that a poet could make an ideal father.

The end came as it should: "Always smiling happily, and with a face like a girl's, and in a few minutes she died in my arms, her head on my cheek."

"His great qualities", says Mr. Burdett in his preface, "were tested not only by the strange circumstances of his marriage, but by the long years, with and without his wife, that lay beyond. In the best of her work, as in her life, she was his complement, but unlike some women of genius she was wholly feminine. The story of a man and a woman, the contrast of a masculine and a feminine poet, combine to give us a little picture of ripe humanity in the Brownings."

The story is one that justifies amply the motto the author has chosen for it:—

"In the arithmetic of life
The smallest unit is a pair."

Matheran! Matheran! Matheran!

NEW SEASON COMMENCED

You will be greatly delighted to enjoy the finest climate that will envigorate your health and refresh your body.

Your visit is welcome at your favourite

"Royal Hindoo Hotel"

Which will Commence from 1st October. For special family accommodations please write to:—

The Manager, **ROYAL HINDOO HOTEL,**
Chawk Hall, Matheran.

DAYARAM DAMODAR MITHAIWALA,

OFFICE: 548, Chirabazar, Bombay. Telephone:—24777.

BRANCH: 393, Tram Terminus, Grant Rd., No.7. Telephone:—41140.

Gann's Cotton Forecast For 1929.

Gann's original Cotton Forecast for 1929, bearing his own signature and seal is now ready for delivery. Mr. Gann predicts a Big Bull Campaign in 1929 similar to 1927, with a straight rise of 10 to 12 cents in America (about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per candy). Here is, then, your opportunity for piling up profits by buying at the bottom and pyramiding right up to the top, if you have a copy of Gann's Forecast. Order your copy early. We also specialise in books on cotton and speculation.

BOMBAY NEWS AGENCY, Hassanally Effindi Road, KARACHI.

Twice As Much KUTNOW'S POWDER For The Same Money

O.K. 134.

¶ The world-wide success of Kutnow's Powder has lowered the manufacturing cost. Its users now have the benefit of the new size bottle containing twice the quantity without any increase of price and with the same high quality guaranteed.

Kutnow's Powder (which is a valuable medicine and not simply a cooling effervescent salt) has the identical virtues of the famous medicinal springs at Carlsbad in Europe. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and expels uric acid from the system.

The medical profession throughout the world has for 35 years recognised the unique therapeutic properties of Kutnow's Powder. Guaranteed free from sugar. Kutnow's Powder is also a valuable aid in the treatment of gout and diabetes. It gives you a valuable Spa treatment close at hand.

Ask your dealer for Kutnow's Powder in the new double-size bottle, price Rs. 2-4.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

The Spa Treatment for LIVER & URIC ACID.

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day—and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy. At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat?

Protect your Children against infection with FORMAMINT

Take Formamint regularly yourself—then your Sore Throat will soon be cured. Give Formamint to your children too, it will protect them against the infection. Remember that your Sore Throat may be the first sign of a dangerous disease, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Tonsillitis, etc. Protect yourself & your children by taking

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

Deaf

Can Hear

Totally different from old style hearing devices. Even the very deaf hear delicate sounds.

Write for details.

Call for FREE Demonstration.

Chicago Telephone & Radio Co.

175, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, POST BOX 459 BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "CHIPHONE." Telephone No. 24963.

Chicago Midget Earphone.

FREE PSYCHIC COURSES

Arranged in 32 easy lessons for the benefit of all. We send Free Lessons until you master the secrets of the sacred Sciences of Mesmerism, Hypnotism, Clairvoyance, Thought-Reading, Telepathy Yoga Practice and the wonderful method of predicting future events by Yogis etc. Get our lessons regularly by sending As 4 to cover Postage, Paper, Printing and Advertisement charges.

..FREE PSYCHIC INSTITUTE.
P. O Chodavaram, (Vizagapatam Dt.)
B. N. Ry. (Advt.)

No matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital and of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM of

Dinshaw M.Dastur & Co.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road,
Near Currency Bank, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

FREE! FREE!!

A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NABAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

RURAL ORGANISATION THE TRUE SANGATHAN

—:o:—

NEED OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

HTA'S SPEECH AT SALEM CONFERENCE

Below are given extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, delivered at the Eighth Salem District Co-operative Conference:—

The first point that strikes me from a survey of the movement in this district is that some of 4,000 villages comprised in it only about 600 or one-seventh are served by the 400 and odd co-operative societies you have in your midst. In one district of the Bombay Presidency, the proportion is as high as one-half, and in some talukas which are intensively developed practically every village has a credit society of its own. I observe that out of your 4,000 villages as many as 3000 have a population of five hundred or under; a large number of these villages are probably hamlets situated in the regions bordering on the hills and are peopled by semi-aboriginal or backward communities. It has been a problem with us in Bombay whether any attempt should be made to introduce co-operative credit in such backward areas. Another cognate problem is whether the formation of co-operative credit societies in these tracts and among semi-aboriginal agricultural tribes, if embarked upon, should be on the existing lines or whether any special type of organization is required. With the experience of the working of the Labour Department in some districts of your Presidency which you have before you, will be in a better position, that a district in my Presidency, to decide upon the right policy to pursue. We experimented with societies for groups of small villages in such backward areas, but the machinery has broken down in most places, and this and similar experiences should be of value to you in chalking out your programme of development, taluka by taluka.

A BOMBAY EXAMPLE.

I deliberately say taluka by taluka, because convenient as is the revenue district as a unit for administration, I am not quite sure if it is a suitable unit for purposes of business or for a programme of intensive development. Nine years ago, in the Bombay Presidency, we decided that the unit for purposes of co-operative banking should be such as would permit of supervision being conducted efficiently and economically and of arrangements being provided for the prompt and adequate finance of agricultural credit societies in this particular area. To this end we decided upon the policy of calling upon the district banks and the provincial bank, in districts in which was functioning as a central bank, to start branches in taluka towns, failing which it might be necessary to start independent banking unions for the various talukas. Pursuant to this recommendation, the provincial bank has started twenty-one branches of its own, mainly in taluka towns, in the districts served by it, and the district banks too have nearly an equal number of branches. So far, no banking union has been started for a single taluka, because, as in your Presidency, the Co-operative Department had decided upon the revenue district as a suitable unit for co-operative financial organization and it was not possible to start independent banking unions for smaller areas dealing direct with the apex bank as is the practice in several provinces of Northern India and in Bengal. But one effect of this clear enunciation of aim in 1919 was that none of the three central banks which came into existence thereafter, in the Presidency proper, had the whole of the revenue district, they were started in, as their area of operations. In your Presidency, too, it might be too great a departure in policy to contemplate the formation of central banks or banking unions for talukas or sub-divisions as the financial unit is the whole of a district, but I would urge you carefully to consider the desirability of having branches of your district bank in all local centres of trade and industry, whether taluka towns or other places of importance in your district.

TREND OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

From a study of the recent trend of co-operative development in this Presidency, I find that co-operators connected with district banks are dissatisfied with the existing arrangements—or rather the lack of them—for the assessment of credit of affiliated societies, the scrutiny of applications for loans, the recovery of overdues, and the grant of extensions, and although there is still considerable divergence of views on the exact distinction between supervision, audit and inspection and on the definite demarcation between the functions of union supervisors, departmental auditors and bank inspectors, there seems to be general agreement about the need for every district bank having a field staff of its own. The underlying idea, I imagine, is that the financing agency should be in a position to keep in regular touch with the affiliated societies and have knowledge about their difficulties and their requirements. The appointment of peripatetic inspectors is indeed essential for this purpose, but is not, in my opinion, enough.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

Very similar is the position in regard to another charge levelled against the movement that finance is neither timely nor prompt. How can a banking institution which is located at some distant district headquarters ensure that loans are drawn as and when required or arrange that needs as they arise are met promptly? A bank in the taluka bazar town is easily accessible to office-bearers and members of societies, and can insist on the drawing of loans in instalments according to needs or can meet demands for funds without delay. If, as in Bombay, you introduce a system of current accounts for societies, it is possible to insist on the drawing of loans by cheques issued by the borrowing societies in favour of their members and encashed by the latter at the central bank's branch office. As the branch office is usually situated in a central place of business it is no inconvenience to members to receive money there instead of in the village, as the money is mainly to be applied towards the purchase, in the bazaar town, of domestic or agricultural requirements. Besides checking the misapplication of loans by members it minimizes the risk of maintaining large cash balances in villages, the risk being twofold—of theft and misappropriation. This system has proved so popular among primary societies under some branches of the provincial bank in Bombay that the societies conduct all their operations through the medium of cheques on current accounts, and deposit in such accounts all their funds whether derived out of advances from the provincial bank, their owned capital, or outside deposits. I do not know if this system of banking commends itself to you, but in case it does it is not possible for societies all over the district to take advantage of the system inasmuch as it would be a hardship to issue cheques to members payable at the district town.

NON-CREDIT DEVELOPMENT.

Or take the point of view of non-credit development. Even in that sphere experience shows that nothing so stimulates progress as the existence of a local banking organization alongside with the organization for purchases and sale. One of the distinctive features of rural banking in India has been its close association with the sale of produce have been lost in the the functions of agricultural supply and marketing. It is to the Sowkar that agriculturists often turn for supply of requisites on credit and it is the Sowkar again who frequently arranges the sale of produce. This system has its dark side, but it is nevertheless the system most familiar to the rural population. Under the influence of modern ideas of banking, we have divorced rural credit from supply and marketing and the wholesome check on borrowing which was exercised by the issue of loans in kind and the indirect control over income provided by arranging new machinery we have devised. How to revive the valuable organic connection that subsisted between the three functions without introducing the evils of the Sowkari system is a problem which should engage the attention of co-operators all over the country. I am not in a position to offer any remarks on the state of things in your district; but from observations elsewhere I can say unhesitatingly that by opening branches in local centres of trade, it will be easier for you, with their help, both administrative and financial, to build up on sound lines some organization for supply and marketing. The existence of such local banks will solve the problem of financing the purchase and sale organizations, both against general assets and on the security of goods, the staff will be helpful for office administration and propaganda, while if the working of the two agencies is co-ordinated they will be of mutual help to each other in developing and strengthening their respective business. In Bombay, the provincial bank organizers, at its local branches, provisional arrangements for the supply of agricultural requisites and the marketing of produce, and in six of these centres the arrangements have already been carried a stage further by the formation of registered purchase and sale unions. Though from the economic point of view, the provision of machinery for the joint supply of requisites and the joint sale of produce is one of the immediate needs of the programme of agricultural organization, the task is one of enormous difficulty and the movement may well claim from well-organized central banks all the help and support that they can extend, particularly by opening offices in centres where the purchase and sale organizations operate.

BALANCING OF BUDGET.

Credit, supply, sale are all important functions in themselves, but the co-operative organization of all those functions must fail in its purpose, if the individual producer is not in a position to make his budget balance and if his expenditure outstrips his income. One method of increasing earnings is to promote the development of secondary occupations in rural areas. The chief among these occupations is hand-spinning.

Until land mortgage banks come to be started in all parts of the country it is a very serious problem for co-operative credit societies and their financing agencies to meet the needs of members for long-term credit, particularly because in your Presidency it has been so far the practice to allow finance mainly in the shape of long-term loans. A proper solution of this problem of long-term credit through co-operative agency is also very essential if we are ever to reduce the onerous incidence of accumulated debt. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India observe, the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt rests mainly on the growth a healthy and well-organized co operative credit system.

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said:—In Bombay, we have bodies called co-operative taluka development associations to assist in the work of agricultural demonstration and propaganda, in the Punjab they have a system of better farming societies, while in several other provinces similar work is undertaken by agricultural associations registered under the co-operative law. Yours seems to be the only province in India where there are no co-operative organizations specifically intended to further the work of agricultural propaganda and demonstration.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

Equally important is the work of co-operative education and propaganda. I view the whole rural co-operative organisation as a school for the education of the adult agriculturist in methods of better farming, better business and better living; and institutions in all grades of the co-operative structure should primarily subserve this great purpose.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta said:—"In these days when we hear incessantly of "sanghattan", for all kinds of purposes, useful and otherwise, the only "sanghattan" that seems really worthwhile striving for is the organization of the rural population to wage a relentless war against ignorance, against disease, against exploitation. To fight and conquer these forces of evil should be the true religion for a modern community, because, as Mr. H. G. Wells says, "the value of religion to a community has been always in the practical assistance it has afforded in the subordination of self and the achievement of co-operative loyalties not otherwise obtainable"; and we co-operators will succeed only in so far as we have a glimpse of this new religion."

Bangalore.—Orders were passed on Saturday permitting the withdrawal of Government cases against the Hindus alleged to have been concerned in the recent disturbances and discharging the accused.—A. P.

PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati" THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY. BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :-
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views

Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS

Will not find

A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU," to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news, pictures and special contributions.

For rates apply to :—
THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-16-E

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET full of Life and vigour

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Use the Bombay Chronicle to carry your sales message to the 99% nationalist Indian if you are willing to accept their money for your service.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND G. S. M. COLLEGE

—:o:—

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1927-28

The Dean, of King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Sth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay, has forward to The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the Administration Report for the year 1927-28, from which the following extrait are given.—

The Senate of the University of Bombay had granted last year retrospective recognition of the Hospital for post-graduate courses of study in its Medical Faculty from the date of its opening, i.e., 15th February 1926, and the sanction of Government was awaited thereto. This sanction was accorded by Government during the period under report. The College and Hospital have also been affiliated for Examinations held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. An application has been submitted to the University for the affiliation of the College for courses of study for B. Sc. Examination of the University of Bombay in the groups of Physiology and Microbiology.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the Hospital was working with 267 beds at the end of March 1927. As the demand for beds grew, more and more wards were thrown open for the admission of patients and by the end of September 1927, all the 334 beds were made available for their use.

With the purchase of instruments sanctioned for the surgical, gynaecological ophthalmic and aural departments during the year under report, the Hospital is now practically fully equipped in all these departments. The apparatus necessary for Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy has now been installed at a cost of Rs. 2,912 in the Electro-Therapy Section of the Hospital, and proposals have been made for the purchase of a Vertical Roentgenoscope at a cost of Rs. 2,320 for use in the X-Ray Department in Casualty Cases. This Department still lacks in the necessary outfit for Deep X-Ray Therapy, which is of use in the treatment of Cancer. Proposals for the purchase of Radium will be submitted as soon as possible. The list of equipment necessary for the proper fitting up of the venereal department has been sent by Dr. A. C. Rebello from Paris and proposals for the purchase of this equipment costing Rs. 1,990 have been sanctioned. Orders for the same have been placed through the Honorary Venereologist. The need for an Electro-Cardiograph having been felt since last year, proposals have been recently submitted for sanction of one of Messrs. Boulitte's manufacture.

VENEREAL WARDS.

The urgent necessity for the provision of sufficient accommodation for the proper treatment of early cases of veneral diseases having been felt, proposals were made to the Corporation for the construction of an additional storey over the Isolation Block in this Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs 48,000, so as to provide a ward of 16 beds (10 for men and 6 for women). These have been accepted by the Corporation on the recommendation of their Medical Relief Committee and it is hoped that sufficient funds will soon be available for the construction of the special venereal wards to meet, as far as possible, this crying need of the City of Bombay.

As the provision of 16 extra beds for Skin and Venereal Cases will fall within the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Scheme for the expansion of medical relief in the City of Bombay, a representation has been made to this Fund to bear half the cost of constructing and equipping the proposed wards according to the terms of the scheme of Hospital extension adopted by Government and the Municipal Corporation as per C. R. No. 11240 of 16th February 1925.

Of the total number of 4,839 patients under treatment (—4,598 admissions plus 241 patients in residence on 1st April 1927), in the Hospital during the period of nine months from 1st April 1927 to 31st December 1927, 2,005 were discharged as cured, 1,409 were discharged as relieved, 618 either absconded or left against medical advice, and 512 died, leaving a balance of 295 patients in the Hospital at the end of the year. Out of 512 deaths, 82 persons died within twenty-four hours and 154 patients died within three days of admission. These figures will indicate that admissions are made without restriction and without reference to the effect of such admission upon the mortality returns of the institution. The relatively high percentage of deaths soon after admission is explained by the fact that patients ordinarily come to the Hospital much too late for skilled assistance to be of any avail.

EXPENDITURE.

Excluding the amount spent out of loan funds and renewed revenue grants towards the purchase of some of the equipment, the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital during the year 1927-28 approximately amounts to Rs. 4,44,619. This expenditure includes the cost of maintenance and treatment of inpatients, the cost of the outpatient department, of the resident medical, nursing and menial staff as well as that of the administration and of maintenance and repairs of buildings. Without sufficient stad-ard considerable trouble it is not possible to maintain absolutely separate accounts for the cost of maintenance of the outpatient and inpatient sections, respectively. These have, however, been worked out fairly correctly, and the cost per inpatient per day comes to Rs. 3-11-7 and that for each outpatient to Re. 0-8-0, per outdoor attendance, i.e., about Rs. Re. 0-2-8 per Medicine day, including the cost of drugs, surgical dressings, skiagrams, establishment charges, &c., (re:, outdoor attendance vide the reference in appendix 3.) The cost of diet, including that of extras and stimulants works out at Re. 0-12-4 per inpatient per day. The average cost to the institution for every inpatient admitted works out at Rs. 62-2-9, the cost for every new outpatient admission coming to Re. 1-7-7 in all. (Vide Appendix 4).

BUILDINGS.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the monsoon on account of leakage from the roofs. Floor tiles burst on and off in one ward after another throughout the period under report. The tile flooring in the Gynaecological Operation Theatre has been consequently substituted by marble flooring.

The necessity of providing separate vegetarian and non-vegetarian kitchens for the nursing staff having been felt from the very beginning, the same have now been constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,695. The facilities thus obtained have added greatly to the comfort of the nursing staff They have also been provided with two Badminton Courts and a Ping-Pong Table for recreation. Thanks are due to Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar, J. P., for his gift of a Perophone to the Nurses' Home, and to the proprietors of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and "Kaiser-i-Hind" for the supply, free of cost, of one copy each of those journals for the use of the Nursing Staff.

This Hospital having been recognized by the Bombay Presidency, Nursing Association for their examinations, regular classes are held for the training of probationer nurses by the Teaching Staff of the Hospital and College and by the Sisters of the Hospital. Out of 20 Probationers who appeared for the first examination in nursing held in September 1927, 16 passed and at the examination held in March 1928, out of 16 that appeared, 8 were declared successful.

MUSEUMS.

Considerable progress has been made in developing the Museums in the Anatomy and Pathology Departments of the College and proposals have been made for providing extra accommodation in the Museums for the increased number of specimens that are now available for the use of students. The number of specimens in the Pathological Museum now comes to 440 and that in the Anatomical Museum to 460. Experiments in the methods of colour preservation and new methods in mounting pathological and anatomical specimens have been undertaken. A catalogue with a brief description of the microscopic and miscroscopic appearances of the specimens in the clinical museum is now under preparation under the direction of the Professor of Pathology for the use of students. The Materia Medica and Toxicological Museum is practically complete. Steps are being taken to develop the Medico-legal Section of the Museum and to order Wax Models illustrating Skin and Venereal diseases. Proposals are also being submitted for the purchase of an Epidiascope.

Apparatus for the Pharmacology Laboratory having begun to arrive towards the end of the year under report this Laboratory is now being fitted up. Apparatus necessary for Anthropomorphic study has been ordered and the Embryological Laboratory is being also enlarged and fitted up.

Facilities have been promised for the training in clinical Pathology and Bacteriology of three Assistant Surgeons deputed by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar and of one Assistant Surgeon deputed by the Bharatpur Durbar. Post-graduate classes in Ophthalmology were started during the year under report by the Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeons in conjunction with the Professors of Pathology, Anatomy and Physiology. The starting of postgraduate classes in other branches and the question of fees for the same are under consideration.

The Hostel building is now fully occupied. As the existing accommodation is not adequate and as it is apprehended that fresh admissions will be materially affected for want of such accommodation, a proposal to raise another story on the existing building has been submitted for the approval of the Corporation.

During the year the Senate of the University considered proposals for constructive developments in post-graduate teaching and research directly under the University Supervision. According to a Scheme submitted by the Senate Committee, two research Studentships of Rs. 150 per mensem each would have been established at this College for research. This would have involved no extra-expenditure and yet will place us on a par with the leading institutions in this Country where endowments exist for whole-time workers to carry on investigation. (For the moment, however, the Senate has referred the matter back to the Syndicate. It is hoped that most of the constructive suggestions of the Committee of the Senate will be recommended by the Syndicate for the adoption of the Senate and that an effect will soon be given to them.

Madras.—The Government have directed that the Hindu Religious Endowments Act shall not apply to Ganjam, Vizagapatam and East Godavari Districts, A. P.

An English Girl's Beauty

The invigorating Oxygen-laden air of Britain makes the English girl's complexion gloriously fresh and clear.

Ven-Yusa Cream the greatest aid to Natural beauty, is based on the same sound idea for it contains pure Oxygen to clear and vitalise the jaded skin.

Ven-Yusa brings a new radiance to the complexion. It gets rid of all the tired little lines and blemishes. It softens, freshens, rejuvenates, and improves the skin in every way. At the same time it safeguards its fine texture against sun-scorch and dust-laden winds.

Ven-Yusa is made from the purest and finest ingredients and is perfectly *nongreasy*. It will not grow hair or clog the pores.

L.V. 312

Make sure that the Ven-Yusa carton is sealed with a GREEN BAND indicating it is specially packed and prepared for hot climates. See this Green Band is intact when buying. Price Re. One. All perfumers and stores.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

Full of life
ROMPING, running, happy children, are full of life and boundless energy thanks to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mother knows the power of Horlick's to build up brain and body—to ward off chills and restore vitality to over-tired little systems.
Give the children Horlick's for health and happiness—morning, noon and night.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH. BUCKS. ENG.

Now Ready for Sale

THE

CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 400 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" hoisting the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.

Price Rs. 3, Postage Extra.

The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
137, Broadway, - - - - - MADRAS.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots.
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1981 G.P.

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

BOMBAY, MONDAY JANUARY 7 1929

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Its Vast Potentialties to India

At the annual gathering of the Scientific Association of Gujerat College Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, technical adviser to the Agfa Photo Company read the following paper on Colour Photography. The subject of photography which is so important has been altogether neglected both by our Universities and other Educational Institutions and much ignorance, I may safely say, is prevalent amongst responsible peoples as to its vast potentialities and varied uses in different fields of works of the day. Few of us are in a position to realise the considerable importance and role it has played and has been playing in industry, commerce, sciences, engineering and our daily life. I can state without exaggeration after what I have actually seen during several years' stay in Europe, that the progress we have made in every respect during the last century would not have been so rapid if photography would not have come to our aid. Take, for example, printing or any other industry you may like. Or for a moment try to think of cinematography which is nothing but photography in the form of moving pictures. What a tremendous revolution during a period of only 30 years after its birth it has brought about, both in industry and daily life! In Europe and America not only scientists, engineers, doctors explorers invoke its aid for their own work but also educational institutions of all kinds from Universities to Primary schools, Corporations, Associations, Clubs, etc., cannot for a moment, afford to overlook its infinite value for the good and progress of mankind.

PROGRESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Since the beginning of the civilisation, the attempt of mankind has been directed to secure the pictures of beautiful, natural and divine surroundings. This we can see from the archological explorations, museums, caves or any other primitive work of prehistorical times or in the works of wild tribes that are existing today or in the highly developed plastic arts of civilised nations. With the help of science and invention of new apparatuses the problem of making permanent pictures has been made very easy and within everybody's reach by the subject of photography. We all know how this has been done by the ingenious process based on optical and chemical principles. When we see the history of photography since its birth in 1839, which has been ascribed to the French experimenter Daguerie, we will have to admit the enormous progress it has made in every direction. Rreproduction of relief in Stereoscopic photography and the exhibition of the moving pictures on screen in Kinematography can be cited as examples of the perfections this art has reached.

PICTURES IN COLOURS.

After the practical evolution of pictures in black and white, attention of the scientists and experimenters turned towards making it practicable to get the pictures in natural colours on glass and paper. Number of methods have been invented till now, and no month passes without some sensational news about a new process for colour photography as well as kinematography. People are carried away from their feet when they hear of such news because reproduction of objects in their natural colours is so to say the ideal of mankind as it is much more pleasing to the eye. This is due to the reason that we are accustomed to see them in colours and besides the coloured pictures give steroscopic effect or in other words plasticity of objects to which we are always used to see, although this is illusive.

The important and practicable of these several processes are only two—one one addition and the other subtraction—which really deserve attention. One of them is the three colour photography which has been so widely used in three colour printing and the other Colour-screen photography The former is more complicated while the latter is within practical reach of even an amateur photographer as it is very easy and does not require any special training or experience or accessories One can get the picture in natural colours of any object within a very short time of about half an hour and with few and limited means.

We shall now see on what principles these two processes are based. We all know the colours of the spectrum: Red, orange, yellow, green, dark green, blue and violet. These are the principal colours and any other artificial or natural colour is the mixture of two or more of them. A process for true and exact reproduction of colours of objects is only possible if it is worked with all primitive colours. But we know it from experience that this is not imperative and it is also possible with limited number of principal colours. The reason is that none of the organs of sense of human being is so easily deceived as the eye. It is nothing but one of the optical delusions of which you must have heard often. Moving pictures on the screen can be cited as one of them. The same thing is applicable to the two processes I mentioned before.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Therefore for the practical working of colour photography not all the colours of spectrum are made use of but only the three primary ones:

In the three colour printing, yellow, blue—green, and purple while in the case of colour screen photography, red, green and blue I will now try to explain how the colour formation takes in industry, commerce, sciences, engineerr place in both these processes.

In three colour process, three negatives of an object taken with three filters namely red, green and blue are required. If we project three slides made from these negatives through three different lanterns with respective filters before the lenses on the screen, we will get the object in its natural colour, but instead of this, we can make three positive prints on film and then colour in the complimentary colours to the filters, i.e., in colours which transmit the other two colours which, added to the filter, make up whitelight and superpose these transparent prints to have the same effect. You can imagine now that in the former case all the three colours overlap and thus are added together, therefore, it is called additive process, but in the later case, we do not add lights but opacities since each additional print abstracts part of the light transmitted by the first one and so it is named substractive process. Thus if one paints a patch of red pigment on a piece of white paper the latter reflects light of all colours and consequently appears white, but the patch of red pigment absorbs green and blue and only reflects the red light and therefore the patch appears darker than the white. If we now paint a patch of green and another of blue over the red patch, the latter will appear black and not white, whereas if light is transmitted through transparent discs of three primary colours in their correct proportions and superposed on a screen, the result will be a white disc. With both these processes one can reproduce any colour in nature.

COLOUR SCREEN METHOD.

The colour creen method which has been used for Agfa colour plates is nothing but additive process.

The mixing by superimposing of colours on screen in the additive process can be done by our eye which serves the same purpose. To secure this effect, the individual coloured grains must be so timely spread on the viewing surface that the eye does not recognise it. When this is attained the eye can be very easily deceived and it can see mixture of all possible imaginary colours although three primary colours—red, green and blue are found in a mosaic form. The oldest colour screen was made by Joly and thereupon the method of colour screen photography was simultaneously invented wonder Hauron. Only it was made practicable and feasible by Lumiere in 1904 and is still on a large scale used by those interested in colour photography.

This Lumiera process depends on a colour screen bu lt up of starch grains dyed with the three different colours, red green and blue-violet and covered with a thin panchromatic emulsion. The size of the grains made of potato starch varies between 0.01 and 0.02 mm and they are about four million per square inch. After dyeing, the starch cells are mixed together very intimately in the proportion of 4 gree to 3 red and 2 blue. The layer of the cells is flattened by rollers to fill up the interstines and then varnished. The Lumiere or Autochrome plate looks nearly white when held up to the light.

Now the Agfa colour plate or to be exact Agfa colour screen is a progress over the Lumiere in that the Lumiere screen has got interstices which are filled with sort particles while the Agfa one is a complete mosaic of coloured grains without any interstices, which the patented process of Christensen has enabled this one step further in the development of colour photography. The outer orders and in the inner soft ones of the grains in Agfa screen which are visible are optical appearances seen only in a micrographs of Agfa colour screen. This can be easily evinced by the following experiment. We shall expose one red piece of a paper on Agfa colour plate and then see developed positive, we shall find that green and blue grains are covered by black metallic silver while the red ones pass clear light through.

MIXED COLOUR.

Further, if we want reproduction of mixed colour, say purple so the red and blue grains of the screen will remain clear except green which will be covered by black silver, and thus we get purple. In the same way any other imaginary colour can be reproduced with the Agfa colour plate.

I have dealt before with the theoretical side of the formation of colours, so I will say a few words regarding the working of the Agfa colour plates before I conclude this lecture..

In referring oo Lumiere plates, I told that the colour screen is overlaid with panchromatic emulsion, which you all know is sensitive not only to blue, green and yellow but as well as red of the spectrum so we can neither load nor develop this plate as usual in red dark room light but totally in dark or in quite dark green light for which Agfa has manufactured special filters for dark room lamps. This dark green light has the least effect on the plate. In spite of this it is advisable not to expose the plate to this dark green light more than necessary. The colour plates are loaded not as usual emulsion but glass facing lens, the object being that light should pass through colour screen first before reaching the photographic emulsion. In order to render the colours correct in the reproduction, a filter is used in front of or at the rear of the lens which filters to a certain extent especially the ex-blue rays of the spectrum. Of course the colour screen and the filter increase the exposure, and the colour plate requires therefore 60 times longer exposure than our Chromo Isolar plates. As correct exposure is an essential factor for the true reproduction of colours it is therefore, advisable to use Agfa exposure table or any other exposure meter to determine the time for exposure. About 25 per cent. under or over exposure would immediately have effect on the rendering of colours on the positive plate. This is not the case with other plates reproducing the object in black and white.

CHEMICAL MANIPULATIONS.

In brief, I will just try to explain how after exposure three chemical manipulations are sufficient to get the desired result. You see on the board a "sketch" representing Agfa colour plate—glass, colour screen and silver bromide emulsion sensitive to light. For the sake of explanation we shall take it for granted that the colour screen is divided in 3 primary colours, red, green and blue colours as you see on the board.

When this plate is exposed to red light, the silver bromide about the red grain of the screen is energised and is reduced to silver in the Metol Hydroquinone Ammoniate developer and this metalic silver is dissolved by a solution calles reveen bath containing Pot. Bichromate and Sulphuric Acid. The silver bromide not affected by the red light absorbed by green and blue grains of the colour screen is exposed to light as the reversing of the plate takes place in strong electric or diffused day light which is later on reduced in the same developer and thus covers the green and blue grains. We shall therefore get only red light, we project this slide on the screen. From this you will find that the plate is developed, then reversed and finally again developed.

ACTION OF WHITE LIGHT.

The "second sketch" illustrates the action of the white light on the plate. The light passed unhindered or unabsorbed through all the grains and affected the silver bromide of the emulsion. First it was reduced to silver and then dissolved in reverse bath and did not undergo any change in the developer. And thus by the addition process when the light passes through red, green and blue grains, we get the white light as I explained at the beg nning.

We shall now take the case of unexposed plate. From "the third sketch" it will be now easily clear to you that the unexposed silver bromide was neither to silver in the developer nor dissolved in the reverse bath but was reduced to black metallic silver in the II developer. Therefore, no light will pass through and we will see black in this case.

In conclusion I have tried to deal both with the theoretical side and the practical working of the colour photography in so short time allowed to me and I hope you will get an idea from the "sl des" I have here of the possibilities and application of the colour photography in industry commerce science, engineering, edneation and daily life.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

—:o:—

HARD-FOUGHT STRUGGLE TO UNSHACKLE DEMOCRACY

After the Napoleonic wars there raged, in England, the 'thirteen years' war. It was a civil war; a guerilla warfare between the Government and the Pamphleteers. The story of the campaign, its victories and its atrocities, is told in great detail in a very interesting and welldocumented book, "The Struggle for the Freedom of the Press, 1819—1832" by William H. Wickwar (Allen and Unwin, 16s.).

The Press which worried the Government a century ago was the small and obscure hand press, which turned out small shot in the shape of seditious pamphlets for the "litter of libellers" who dared to express their dissatisfaction with the administration of the country. In those days any adverse criticism of the Government was seditious libel, to be promptly suppressed with adequate severity. The attitude of the authorities was summed up by Mr. Baron Wood, when a printer was being tried for copying Leigh Hunt's attack on military flogging:

It is said we have a right to discuss that acts of our Legislature. That would be a large permission indeed. Is there, gentlemen, to be a power in the people to counteract the acts of the Parliament? and is the libeller to come and make the people dissatisfied with the Government' under he lives? This is not to be permitted to any man: it is unconstitutional and seditious.

SEDITION IN MINER'S HATS.

Repression breeds rebellion, and makes martyrs. No wonder that a Government that took this attitude was harassed by an outburst of pamphlets from little "seditious" presses all over the country. Some of these organs of revolt, like 'Cobbett's Register,' have become famous and are mentioned in any history of this free England. But there were many others which had a more or less brief if exciting life until they were suppressed. One particularly sharp thorn in the side of the Government was the 'Black Dwarf' started in London by a Yorkshiremen, Thomas Jonathan Wooler, who, says Mr. Wickwar, stepped into Cobbett's place as "the fugleman of the Radicals." The 'Black Dwarf' made public men look ridiculous with such success that labourers used to assemble to hear it read, and in a northern colliery district "it was to be found in the hat-crown of almost every pitman you met."

The success of the Black Dwarf' was responsible for the appearance of dwarfs of other colours of like opinions. There was a 'Yellow Dwarf,' which counted Leigh Hunt and William Hazlitt among its contributors, there was a short lived 'White Dwarf.' These were followed by a flood of more or less seditious Pamphlets, in London and in the proices, among them 'The Gorgon' The Medusa or 'Penny Poolitician' which had for its motto "Let's die like men and not be sold like slaves" and for its ideals republicanism, rationalism, and simplicity; 'The London Alfred' or 'People's Recorder, 'The Cap of Liberty,' and The White Hat.

Chief leader of this guerilla warfare, after Cobbett, was Richard Carlile, who "suffered and achieved more for the liberty of the Press than any other Englishman of the nineteenth century." He was a tinplate worker who, under the influence of the "Black Dwarf" ranged himself on the side of liberty; and, after hawking the "seditious" productions of others, and suffering persecution and imprisonment, in which his wife and sister shared, set up a shop, "The Temple of Reason" in Fleet Street for the sale of his own and other productions, particularly those of Thomas Paine.

When the shop was raided a new "Temple of Reason" was opened "after being buried for the space of six weeks under the filth and mire of Legal Robbers" at 5 Water Lane, just off Fleet Street. In order to prevent the arrest of Carlile's shopmen, works which had been made the object of prosecution were sold from the parlour behind, through a small hole in a screen. When the new shop was opened, this screen was transformed into a dial, on which were written the names of all publications for sale, there was also a hand to the dial and the purchaser would turn it to the name of the work he wanted; then, on depositing his money, the publication would be dropped down before him as if by clockwork.

There were not lacking sympathisers to help Carlisle in his war against oppression and to serve in the shop when he and his wife were in prison. But they were arrested so often that he once had to issue an appeal for volunteers. And plenty of volunteers came forward to help in the struggle for the freedom of the press; a hardly won freedom for which we should give thanks to-day to the tinplate worker of the "Temple of Reason," and indomitable chief of the "Litter of Libellers."

THE "CLOSE- UP" KISS

—:o:—

Envied Art of the Stage Star

Lives there a man with soul so dead who has never envied the hero kissing the beautiful heroine?

"No," you naturally reply—"not unless he chances to be the heroine's husband sitting helplessly in the stalls."

Yet stage kisses represent the least sincere branch of the art of acting. They are as empty of significance as the heavily-breathed "I love you" which usually precedes them.

To a non-theatrical husband the spectacle of his wife swooning ecstatically in the arms of another man is not calculated to make for married bliss, but in stage circles familiarity breeds tolerant contempt.

Sitting in the stalls at the first night of "Out Goes She," at the Criterion Theatre were Mrs. Truex and Francis Lister, who were treated to the diversion of watching each other's husband and wife—Ernest Truex and Nora Swinburne—indulging in passionate embraces as befits a honeymoon couple. . . . And no one in the theatre laughed more heartily at the scene than Francis Lister and Mrs. Truex.

REMEMBER THE PAINT.

However real and convincing stage kisses appear to the audience, they can invariably be placed in the same category as the champagne in Act Two which, as the note on the programme acknowledges, is obligingly supplied by "The——Cyder Company."

A stage kiss that was really meant by the donor might easily result in the recipient drying up and forgetting his lines. It is that consideration—and the grease paint—that governs the degree of pressure accompanying the kiss.

However tight the embrace, the lips only just touch. The probability of a hero completing an embrace with his lips encircled in red stain is a risk no producer or artist can view lightly.

Usually an actress who has a big love scene in a certain act will powder her lip salve in order that her lover may not rob her of too much make-up. In musical comedies only the merest pecks are permissible, because the girls always apply the lip salve thicker than they do in straight plays.

In the old days it was the custom to deliver stage kisses on the cheek, yet camouflaged in a manner that gave the impression that the lips were meeting. The imperative demand among the modern producers for realism in everything killed that practice.

SHAW AS REALIST.

George Bernard Shaw was one of the first to demand bigger and better stage kisses.

The embraces in which Gloria and Valentine indulged at the first performance of "You Never Can Tell" blazed a new trail of realism for others to follow which they they have done ever since.

To appreciate the true attitude of the stage towards kissing, it must first be realised that behind the scenes the majority of actors and actresses regard a kiss as hardly more important than a handshake

On a first night, for instance, the excitement leads to nearly everybody kissing nearly everybody else, and on a last night even the manager of the theatre receives osculatory rewards when he says good-bye to the company.

Which, incidentally, prompts the thought that the manager of the Strand Theatre must have been having a mighty pleasant time lately!

In amateur dramatic circles more coyness exists, and professional producers whose services are at times requisitioned for amateur shows experience the utmost difficulty in achieving the necessary realism in love scenes.

Then on the first night the amateurs invariably suffer a renewed attack of shyness and defy orders by offering their cheeks instead of their lips. When amateurs kiss on the lips they run the risk of making it a personal gesture.

REAL KISSES.

Of course, it must not be imagined that every kissing couple on the stage are uninterested in the operation and immune from emotional reaction.

Although two famous leading ladies boast that they are entirely unmoved by the most passionate of embraces given by an actor equally famed for his sex appeal, other actresses are not blessed with such sang-froid.

You can hear told behind the scenes the story of the young couple who, while playing "Romeo and Juliet" at Stratford-on-Avon, fell in love, and every night, without removing their grease paint, would go rowing on the river.

Unfortunately, the young man's ardour cooled before the production ended its run, but the embraces in the play had perforce to continue, although those in the punt had ceased.

They will also tell you in theatrical circles that Basil Sydney and Doris Keane, who afterwards married, first formed an attachment for each other when they were stage lovers in "Romance."

Stage kisses in such circumstances take on a new significance, although to the audience they appear the same.

MARY PICKFORD'S "LOVER."

Basil Hallam and Gaby Deslys were another couple whose blood ran a little quicker when they obeyed the producer's injunction to kiss.

Even the producer did not at first realise the true position, and he commended their enthusiasm for offering to rehearse the kissing scene so often.

Each time the scene ended Hallam would say to him: "Don't you think we might try that bit again?"

After devoting days to the scene, the producer became suspicious. Eventually the truth dawned on him, and he insisted that it was necessary to pass on to the next act.

There are other leading men now acting in London who have been known to suggest the introduction of a kiss into the action of the play.

They invariably plead that it would strengthen the scene, but the leading lady's beauty supplies the true reason for the idea.

Among the strictly disinterested stage lovers, Ernest Truex claims to have kissed "the best of them" in the course of his career. During the run of a play in New York years ago he kissed Mary Pickford five times every week night for a year.

Throw in ten more kisses every week for matinees, and you have a record which only Douglas Fairbanks can eclipse.

E. H.

MR. MACDONALD AND I. L. P.

TILT BY BY MR. KIRKWOOD

—:o:—

Reference to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's description of the I.L.P. as a "scolding virago" was made at a Labour demonstration at Blackpool which was addressed by Mr. David Kirkwood and Mr. James Maxton.

"Don't run away with the idea," declared Mr. Kirkwood, "that we are posing here to-day as angles, because we are not. But are being misrepresented. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who, I may say, is my personal friend says in 'Forward' this week that the I.L.P. now, so far as the Labour party is concerned, is acting as a scolding virago. That means a flighty wife or a nagging woman. My reply to his is this: 'In my time I have seen many a nice lassie turned into a scolding virago by a fatalist husband who would not realise his responsibility. Now the leader of our party and his associates can put that in their pipes and smoke it. There was no organisation worth its salt, added Mr. Kirkwood, that had not its differences, and there would never be a Socialist party, without differences.

Mr. Maxton said that the I.L.P. was the founder, and at the same time the critic and driving force, of the Labour party. "There has been something in the nature of dissension inside our ranks," he declared, "and we particularly have been subjected to a great deal of criticism; but I think that a good many of our critics are very badly informed or have not a clear understanding of our work or have a desire to hinder rather than to help. Their criticisms remind me of a negro who was grooming a mule. 'Does that mule ever kick you?' he was asked. 'No,' the negro replied, 'but it frequently kicks the place where I was recently standing.' But the critics," added Mr. Maxton, "kicked the place where we never were. Our quarrel with colleagues in the general Labour movement is not one-tenth of our quarrel against capitalism, and if our critics will just leave us alone we will settle that quarrel inside our own ranks without any assistance from our political opponents."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.